FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES' MEETING CONCLUDES

AU131950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/05/1987 -- A meeting of secretaries for organizational questions of the Central Committees of Communist and worker parties of socialist countries took place in Bucharest on May 12 and 13. The meeting was attended:

-- For the Bulgarian Communist Party by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Political Bureau secretary of the CC of the BCP,
-- For the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CC of the CPCZ,
-- For the Communist Party of Cuba [CCP], Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CC of the CCP
-- For the Socialist Unity Party of Germany by Horst Dohlus, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SUPG,
-- For the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the CC of the HSWP,
-- For the Lao People's Revolutionary Party by Saman Vignaket, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the LPRP,
-- For the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party by Bugyn Dejid, member of the Political Bureau secretary of the CC of the MPRP,
-- For the Polish United Workers' Party by Jozef Baryla, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP,
-- For the Romanian Communist Party by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP,
-- For the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CC of the CPSU,
-- For the Communist Party of Vietnam by Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CC of the CPV.

Dye Ung-tae alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the KWP, attended the meeting as observer for the Korean Workers' Party.

The meeting was attended also by heads and deputy heads of section, other activists of the parties' central committees, as well as by the editor-in-chief of "Questions of Peace and Socialism" periodical, A.M. Subbotin.

Views and experience were exchanged during the meeting on the intensification of political-organizational activities, the improvement of the activity of party organizations with a view of enhancing communists' responsibility for the implementation of the resolutions of their parties' congress regarding socioeconomic development and the deepening of socialist democracy.

Stress was laid on the importance of the resolutions adopted by the congresses of the communist and worker parties of the socialist countries participating in the meeting and information was exchanged on the activity carried out by those parties and their current concerns to unflinchingly translate into face the resolutions, programmes and socioeconomic development plans of the respective states.

Emphasis was placed in context on the outstanding achievements scored by the socialist countries under the leadership of their parties in building the new social system, on the rich and diverse experience gained, on the ways, methods and concrete forms of solving the ever more complex problems posed by the current economic and social development stage.

In consideration of the need to continually strengthen the leading political role of the communist and workers' parties in the building of socialism and communism, the meeting underscored the special significance of intensifying the political-organizational work, improving the activity of party bodies and organizations in harmony with the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, with the demands of the current stage in socialist construction in each country, in the conditions of the revolution in science and technology, for their ever stronger integration into the economic political and social life and to enhance their contribution to fulfilling the orientations and tasks set by the parties in the respect countries. Emphasis was placed on the decisive role of the political-organizational work which is apt to provide for a unitary mobilization of all forces toward following the general line of the party, and implementing the country's socioeconomic development plans and programmes. Of great significance is the capability of each fraternal party to critically analyse its own activity, steadily renew the democratic methods and forms of organization and management, contributing thus to the growing prestige and power of attraction of socialism in the world.

The meeting enlarged upon the experience of the participating parties in improving organizational forms, the style and methods of work, raising the communists' responsibility for the consistent implementation of the party resolutions and the observance of the laws of the country, providing for each communist's effective participation in specific activities, in accordance with his ability, training and experience, in strengthening the work of guiding, supporting and controlling the fulfillment of tasks. Special attention was paid to the experience acquired by each party in developing internal party democracy, bettering the forms and methods of consulting and committing all communists to fulfilling the talks and in turning their creative power and initiatives to the best.

Emphasis was placed on the significance the parties participating in the meeting attach to the implementation of the cadre policy, to political-ideological and professional training, and higher responsibility for the tasks set.

In the light of the documents adopted by their parties' congresses, the participants in the meeting enlarged on the experience acquired, measures taken and orientations traced with regard to the improvement of production and social relations, of the system of managing, planning and organizing the national economy with a view to raising economic effiency and more powerfully developing the respective countries' technical-material case. Reference was made to the preoccupations for the continuous development and deepening of socialist democracy and the ensurance of a democratic framework for the working people's active participation in managing all sectors of activity, society as a whole. Information was also exchanged on the ways, organizational forms and practical means promoted by the communist and workers' parties represented to the meeting, function of the specific conditions in each country, to provide for the direct participation of the working class, the peasantry, the other categories of working people, the worker collectivities and public organizations in the elaboration and carrying through of resolutions, the development plans and programmes, the party and state home and foreign policy.

The meeting underlined the usefulness of promoting the exchange of views and experience in various domains of party work, of socialist construction in general, for a better knowledge of each people's achievements and concerns, for the consolidation of links of friendship, solidarity and cooperation, of the unity of the parties and countries which build the new social system. The participants in the meeting reiterated their parties and peoples' determination to consistenty work for the strengthening of mutual collaboration on a political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other planes, in the interest of each country's faster multilateral progress, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Being highly appreciative of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the participants in the meeting pointed to the preoccupations in their countries to mark the 70th anniversary of that crucial event which ushered in a new era in mankind's history.

The debates evinced the wish of the represented parties to do their utmost for the growth of collaboration and solidarity with the other communist and workers' parties, with all the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the fight for the elimination of the threat of a devastating nuclear war, for the halting of the arms race, the banning of space militarization, the undertaking of real measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for peace and social progress. The participants in the meeting underscored the importance of the proposals advanced by th Soviet Union, by the other socialist countries for the building of a world of peace, security and collaboration.

The proceedings passed in a comradely, working atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Correction on Ceausescu Meeting

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Ceausescu Receives Secretaries" published in the 14 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page AA 1.

The source line should read: AU131836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1653 GMT 13 May (changing language)

CEMA COMMISSION ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS MEETS

AU141856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/05/1987 -- The sixteenth meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for the Cooperation of CMEA countries and the SFR of Yugoslavia in Manufacturing Equipment for Nuclear Power Plants took place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by representatives of the countries in the commisson -- Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia. For Romania the meeting was attended by Mihai Moraru, minister of heavy equipment industry.

The participants in the meeting were greeted by First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca.

Questions were surveyed related to the further development of the cooperation of the CMEA member countries and Yugoslavia in machine building for nuclear power engineering. The stage was also examined of the settlement of the questions regarding the stepped-up development of nuclear power engineering under the programme of cooperation for the technical-scientific progress of the CMEA countries until the year 2000.

The commission adopted a series of measures regarding cooperation for higher safety in operating the nuclear power plants in the CMEA countries. It was covenanted to supplement and extend the convention on international manysided specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants over 1991-2000. The commission surveyed the stage of the fulfillment of the pledges on the manufacture and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants and adopted corresponding measures.

AWP PAPER CITES SFRY PRESS ON KOSOVO EVENTS

AU131301 Tirana ATA in English 1035 GMT 13 May 87

["Press Review"]

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 13 (ATA) -- [Passage omitted] Under the title "The Problems of Kosovo Cannot Be Solved Without the Albanians and Against the Albanians," "ZERI I POPULLIT" carries extracts from the articles published in the Yugoslav press which say among others that recently "in order to remedy the situation in Kosovo," the top authorities of Serbia have organized different activities, which have served to stir up the national and racial hatred against the Albanians. Such were some meetings organized one after the other in Fushe-Kosovo at the end of April. The Yugoslav press has clamorously advertized these meetings. It clearly follows from writings that the meetings represented a provocation prepared carefully.

The review "DANAS" of Zagreb dated April 28, 1987, in an article by Milos Anticic on the recent events in Fushe-Kosovo entitled "Thirteen Impetuous Hours," and with sub-title "Instead of 300 Representatives of the People in Fushe-Kosovo Were Gathered 15,000 Serbs and Montenegrins," writes among others that while the social-political structures held meetings and elected delegates to the meeting of April 24, a number of people, so-called emissaries, went to the Serb and Montenegrin villages in Kosovo and called on the people to take part in a mass meeting in Fushe-Kosovo on April 24. Among those who gathered there were even such people who had come from all the corners of Kosovo and limited Serbia.

Further on "ZERI I POPULLIT" quotes extracts from the articles published on these problems in the newspapers "RILINDJA" of Pristina, "VJESNIK" of Zagreb, "JEDINSTOV," of Pristina, which carry also extracts from the contribution made at the fifth plenum of the CC of the LC of Serbia held on April 23 and at the seventh plenum of the CC of the LCY held in Belgrade on April 28-29 where it was discussed at length on the recent events in Fushe-Kosovo.

Further on "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes that the world press describes the events in Fushe-Kosovo as a new escalation of Serb nationalism. It particularly points out the fact that not only in the meetings held in Kosovo, but also at the high state and party forums, held in Belgarde, nothing was said of the Albanians in Kosovo, of their problems, as if they did not exist, as if they were not at all citizens of the SFRY. Different foreign observers say that this new wave of chauvinist explosion in Kosovo is linked with the efforts of Serbs to engage the whole Yugoslavia in the attacks against the Albanians. Others point out that this campaign is an effort to divert the attention from the economic and political crisis that exists for a long period of time at home, and particularly from the strikes of the workers that have been staged recently because of their difficult situation and of political contradictions between different clans which have been further aggravated on the verge of the changes that have been proposed to be made in the country's political and economic system.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CHINESE LEADERS FROM AIRCRAFT

AU141214 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 May 87 p 1

[Text] From the aircraft, 10 May (BTA special correspondent) -- On leaving the territory of the PRC, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Li Xiannian, PRC president, and to Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council:

On leaving the PRC, I would once more like to express my sincere gratitude to you, to the PRC Central Committee, to the Government of China, as well as to the glorious Chinese people for the great attention devoted to us and for the cordial hospitality we enjoyed.

The delegation I headed during this visit is greatly pleased by the meetings and talks with you and with the other Chinese party and state leaders, with the working people of your country. During these meetings we became convinced of the sincere, fraternal feelings which the Chinese people expressed toward the Bulgarian people.

We are rejoicing at the successes achieved by your people in building socialist society. These successes were obtained under the leadership of the CPC and of its Central Committee.

The results achieved during our visit will open a new page in the further development and consolidation of relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples. They will contribute to strengthening our friendship and cooperation in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world. The long-term program on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC for the period up to 2000 which we signed during the visit will play an important role in expanding and intensifying the cooperation between our two countries, to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Chinese peoples.

I take advantage of the opportunity to wish you, and the heroic, industrious Chinese people happiness and prosperity, as well as new, even greater successes in the socialist construction of the PRC.

BCP DAILY EXTOLS BENEFITS OF ZHIVKOV VISIT TO CHINA

AU131448 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Mission of Friendship, Cooperation, and Peace"]

[Text] The official, friendly visit of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the RCP has ended. This visit will undoubtedly be regarded as the beginning of a new era in the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples.

During the talks, which proceeded in a spirit of cordiality and understanding, Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the Chinese party and state leadership on the successful implementation of the strategic line pursued by the 13th BCP Congress in our country for a new qualitative improvement in all sectors of life, the expansion of scientific-technical revolution as a basis and guarantee for steady progress along the path of socialism, and the enhancement of the Bulgarian people's material and intellectual development.

We are pleased that during the talks all the Chinese leaders showed great interest in the theoretical and practical contribution of Bulgaria's first leader toward defining the approach and directions in building a mature socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and expressed most cordial wishes for the success of this great Bulgarian achievement.

Zhao Ziyang, the acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, as well as the other Chinese party and state leaders briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him on the tremendous efforts of the Chinese people, under CPC leadership, to implement the decisions of the Third Plenum of the CPC Central Committee held in 1978 on the successful implementation of socialist modernization in accordance with the specific conditions existing in China, as well as on the plans and future prospects for the further construction of socialism on Chinese territory. Particular attention was devoted during the talks to the CPC's struggle against bourgeois liberalism and the policy aimed at total and full implementation of the line established by the Third Plenum of the CPC Central Committee.

The Bulgarian-Chinese summit dialogue convincingly revealed the truth that every socialist country is building socialism in accordance with objective laws and its own national conditions. At the same time, however, the mutual briefing by socialist states on their experience and practical work helps to enrich the cause of socialism and promotes the further successful cooperation between the communist parties in the socialist countries.

A great part of the talks and negotiations during Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit was devoted to bilateral relations betwen the two parties and states. The common opinion was voiced that relations between the BCP and the CPC, between the Bulgarian and Chinese peoples have been intensified in recent years. Obvious progress was marked in political, economic, and cultural cooperation, as well as in other spheres. This is in full accordance with the mutual interests of our two countries. This is fully in accordance with the mutual interests of our two friendly peoples, and helps to strengthen peace and socialism throughout the world.

The bilateral documents signed during the visit, and especially the treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC on the basic directions of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000 which was signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Zhao Ziyang, established a solid and promising foundation for Bulgarian-Chinese relations for the period up to the beginning of the third millenium.

International issues were also discussed during the talks. The greatest attention was devoted the questions of peace and disarmament. Bulgaria and China unanimously support the measures and initiatives aimed at eliminating the military threat and nuclear weapons, as well as the efforts to prevent the militarization of space. We are gratified by the PRC's positive evaluation of Bulgaria's Balkan policy, a policy based on principle and a peace-loving spirit, and Bulgaria's inititives for good-neighbor relations and understanding, with a view to making our peninsula a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, where extensive ecological cooperation prevails.

On numerous international issues the views of the two sides were either identical or very close to each other, providing an objective opportunity for actions in the same direction [ednoposochni] on the international scene.

The Bulgarian Communists and all our people followed Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to the PRC with unremitting attention. They consider this visit a new mission of friendship, cooperation, and unity of action in the spirit of our party's consistent policy aimed at the unity of the forces of socialism, at social progress, and peace throughout the world.

USSR'S DEMICHEV, DELEGATION TOUR VELIKO TURNOVO

AU141418 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] On the second day of its visit to Veliko Turnovo, the visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, toured historical and cultural sights in the ancient Bulgarian capital of Veliko Turnovo. The visitors, accompanied by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and Nikola Tsnoev, first secretary of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP Committee, visited the Patriarchal Church on Tsarevets Hill, the Museum of Revival and the Constitutional Assembly, the arts gallery "Veliko Turnovo Through the Eyes of Artists," and laid flowers in front of the [word indistinct] memorial.

Afterwards the members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation visited an agroindustrial complex in the town of Lyaskovets. They also toured the new experimental dairy complex in the village of Pozharevets, where new technologies for raising animals have been introduced.

Arrive in Varna

AU141851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] The visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, has arrived in Varna. The delegation had a meeting with the leadership of the okrug, during which Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, briefed the Soviet guests on the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Varna region.

VORONIN-LED SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU141850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Lev Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, has ended its 5-day visit to Bulgaria.

The delegation signed documents relating to the development of cooperation in this important field of the economy.

The Soviet visitors acquainted themselves with the production work at a number of engineering combines in Sofia, Stara Zagora, and Pernik.

ZHIVKOV MEETS SUDANESE CP LEADER NUGUD

AU131935 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA) -- In the age of techno-scientific revolution the struggle for a nuclear-weapon-free future and the tasks of the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America are interrelated, stressed Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Muhammad Nugud, secretary general of the Sudanese Communist Party, at their meeting here today. Preservation of peace and the further upgrade development of human civilization requires new political thinking and deep restructuring in international relations, emphasised the two party leaders.

They confirmed their full support for proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for cessation of the arms race, for undertaking of efficient measures for disarmament, in the nuclear sphere above all. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Muhammad Nugud greeted the new Soviet initiatives for immediate conclusion of an agreement on elimination of the medium- and short-range missiles in Europe.

The two party leaders expressed the conviction that the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be solved through separate agreements, but through the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the UN with the participation of all sides concerned, the PLO included.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Muhammad Nugud expressed their deep concern over the deepening of the problems brought about by the colonial past and neocolonial exploitation in Africa. The main goal of the peoples in this continent at present is to fight for liquidation of the racist regime of apartheid and for the turning of the African South into a zone of peace and cooperation. The completion of the decolonisation process requires not only the cessation of the imperialist interference and national consolidation of the newly freed states but also establishing of new economic order.

The two leaders informed each other of the tasks standing before the BCP and the Sudanese Communist Party at the present stage.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Muhammad Nugud noted with satisfaction the traditional fruitful development of cooperation between the two parties. They stressed the need of its further enrichment with new forms and content.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR GREECE

AU141001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] On 14 May Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for the Republic of Greece. He will make an official visit to this country at the invitation of Karolos Papoulias, Greek foreign minister.

At Sofia airport Petur Mladenov was seen off by deputy ministers and other responsible officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Makes Statement on Arrival

AU141808 Sofia BTA in English 1533 GMT 14 May 87

["P. Mladenov Starts Visit to Greece" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, May 14 (BTA correspondent) -- The official visit to Greece of Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, at the invitation of Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, which started today, is assessed here as a new demonstration of the dynamic development of the Bulgaro-Greek relations. Mr Petur Mladenov's visit was expected with great interest. The Greek public is looking forward to a dialogue that would help the further broadening and development of the friendship, good-neighbor relations and cooperation between the two states to the benefit of peace and understanding in the Balkans.

Greek radio and TV aired statements made by the two ministers at the welcoming ceremony at the airport in Athens. Mr Papoulias expressed the conviction that the official talks will center on the good development of the bilateral relations and on international issues, will give a new impetus to the friendly relations between the two states. Mr Petur Mladenov noted that the relations between Bulgaria and Greece are excellent. "As Minister Papoulias has just said," he said, "our relations can serve as a model for interstate relations." Replying to a question of a TV journalist, the Bulgarian minister noted that he will discuss bilateral relations, the problems of war and peace and international issues, the situation in the Balkans including the idea to establish a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and to turn this part of the world into a region of good-neighbor relations and cooperation. "It was said earlier that Bulgaro-Greek relations are good, which does not mean, however, that they cannot be made even better," said Mr Petur Mladenov in conclusion.

BALEV MEETS GREEK CP LEADER FLORAKIS IN ATHENS

AU142003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party [KKE], had a meeting in Athens with the BCP delegation led by Comrade Milko Balev. Comrade Milko Balev conveyed cordial comradely greeting to the Greek Communists' leader from Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Comrade Milko Balev expressed the conviction that the 12th KKE Congress will be of great importance for the creative elaboration of the new responsible problems which the Greek Communists and all honorable Greek patriots are solving under present-day conditions. A discussion was held in a warm comradely atmosphare and a spirit of complete mutual understanding on the main directions for further developing the cooperation between the two fraternal parties based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The common conviction was voiced that the development of close links between the BCP and KKE is an important factor both in strengthening the friendship between the two peoples and in extending and deepening understanding, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans. A substantial contribution toward this will be the further stimulation of the two parties' joint efforts toward implementing the initiative for creating a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone in the Balkans and turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of foreign fleets and bases.

Comrades Kharilaos Florakis and Milko Balev expressed warm support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, which open up historic prospects for the building of a world free of nuclear weapons, a world of peace, friendship, and cooperation between peoples.

Meets PASOK's Tsokhatzopoulos

AU141902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev, who is visiting Athens, had a meeting with Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], and conveyed the cordial greetings of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Andreas Papandreou, the chairman of PASOK.

A discussion was held in a friendly atmosphere on matters relating to the further development of Bulgarian-Greek relations and the links between the two parties in the interest of friendship and cooperation between the two people, and of the peace and security of the Balkans.

Views were exchanged on important issues of the international situation, and the directions for activating the efforts to turn the Balkans into a nuclear and chenical weapon-free zone.

Comrade Milko Balev invited Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted.

DYULGEROV GREETS INTERNATIONAL TU MEETING

AU110724 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 6 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Report on the greeting message of Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, which he read at the 5 May opening session of Sofia's Regional Meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament]

[Text] On 5 May at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture a regional meeting on "Nuclear-Free Zones, the Working People and the Trade Unions" took place. It was organized by the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament (the Dublin Committee). The meeting was opened by Campbell Christie, chairman of the committee, who gave the floor to Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

His message reads: There is no more noble aspiration than the one which gathered us here, the aspiration toward a peaceful, nuclear-free, and just world. This meeting, convened under the auspices of the Dublin International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament, is a new confirmation of the aspiration and desire of the millions of working people throughout the world to preserve peace -- the most important issue faced by entire mankind today.

The struggle for peace and disarmament is one of the main characteristics of our time. There is universal recognition that the USSR and the other socialist countries play a decisive role in this struggle.

We think that the movement for setting up nuclear-free zones plays an exceptionally important role on the road toward this great goal, the message reads, stressing that the example of the Balkans in this respect is significant. The Balkans are a "microworld," in which different countries cohabit, connected with opposing military blocs and having different political and economic systems. Nevertheless, we are convinced that the Balkans can become a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

I take this opportunity to stress once again, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov pointed out, that the Bulgarian Trade Unions are ready to host in the near future a meeting of the leaders of the trade union centers of the Balkan countries, at which the general tasks and responsibilities of our organizations in the struggle for nuclear-free and peaceful Balkans, cooperation, and mutual assistance will be discussed.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions, which unite over 4 million people in their ranks, warmly support the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. [paragraph continues]

All our political and social organizations and the entire Bulgarian people warmly support this idea, which has repeatedly been proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The message stresse further that recently the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions took place. The congress was a bright manifestation of the willingness of the Bulgarian working people to defend the cause of peace. It voiced strong workers support of the deep transformations which are taking place now in our society.

Several days ago the National Assembly discussed and adopted a Declaration on Placing Socialist Property Under the Management and Administration of the Labor Collectives. This was a memorable event of great political, economic, and social importance.

Our 10th Congress adopted a comprehensive program on restructuring the Bulgarian Trade Unions in accordance with the revolutionary transformations in our society, and turning the trade unions into an active factor of changes, the message points out.

ARMY GENERAL DZHUROV GIVES 1 MAY ORDER OF THE DAY

AU072112 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 May 87 p 1

["Order of the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on 1 May]

[Text] Comrade Officers, generals, and admirals,

Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers,

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees of the military plants and departments,

Soldiers of the reserve forces,

This year our country's working people are greeting 1 May -- the combat holiday of labor and of international workers' solidarity -- with great creative activity, evoked by the historical decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The deep essence of these decisions represents the further development of the vital Leninist April general line of the BCP. With their successes the working people breathe life into the strategic course for new qualitative growth in the economy and for fundamentally restructuring the material-technical basis of production in all areas of social life.

The collectives of the military plants greet 1 May with new achievements in implementing the production plans and programs.

The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, together with the workers, the agrarian workers, and the people's intelligentsia will mark the great holiday with high results in combat and political training. On 1 May they will show their gratitude to the party leader and the working people for the warm care invested in developing and strengthening the Armed Forces of Socialist Bulgaria.

Once again this year we mark 1 May in a tense international atmosphere under the threat of the arms race that is constantly instensified by imperialism. [paragraph continues]

The United States and NATO are stubbornly adhering to their policy of neoglobalism, and are constantly increasing their military power. The U.S. militaristic circles' great efforts to foil the peaceful initiatives of the USSR are well known; with their senseless acts these circles are pushing mankind toward nuclear death.

However, the forces of reaction are not omnipotent. They are being confronted by the great potential of peace, wisdom, and good will, heralded by the world socialist system. Both the military-strategic parity established between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the constant growth of the world antiwar movement are proof of this.

The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army respond to the aggressive designs of imperialism with increased vigilance. They work diligently and tirelessly to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress on comprehensively introducing the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution in the military area and elevating the troops' combat training to a new qualitative level. We are always ready to defend the peaceful work of the people and the cause of peace and socialism in a uniform combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, led by the invincible Soviet Army.

Comrade soldiers and commanders,

Comrade workers, employees, technicians, and engineers from the military units, departments, and plants,

Soldiers of the reserve forces,

I most cordially greet you on 1 May -- the holiday of labor and international solidarity of the working people. I wish you and your families good health and new successes in the struggle to put into effect the historical decisions of the 13th BCP Congress to further increase our socialist homeland's defensive ability.

To mark 1 May -- the day of the international solidarity of the working people -- I order:

The conducting of festive illuminations on 1 May in Sofia, the capital of our socialist homeland, and the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

Long live 1 May -- the day of the international solidarity of the working people!

Long live fraternal friendship and cooperation between the nations of the socialist community's countries!

Long live the heroic and diligent Bulgarian people and their universally recognized leader -- the BCP!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

U.S. ROLE IN LIBERATING CZECHOSLOVAKIA DISCUSSED

AU131358 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 87 p 3

[Interview with Dr Eduard Cejka, candidate of sciences, Institute of Military History, Prague, and Dr Jan Gebhart, candidate of sciences, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, by Marie Boudova: "Things That Must Never Fall Into Oblivion; RUDE PRAVO Discussion on Connections of World War II;" date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Boudova] One Western publication issued at the time of the 40th anniversary of World War II claims that the Soviet Army allegedly imposed its regime on our territory. How in fact, did Czechoslovakia's liberation come about?

[E. Cejka] The liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army was a complicated, long-term process. More than 2 million members of the Red Army were involved in the liberating mission, which took the form of a number of large-scale offensive operations, alongside the Czechoslovak Army I Corps in the USSR and tens of thousands of Polish and Romanian soldiers. [passage omitted]

It is true that the key problem of the political nature of the restored Czechoslovak state was addressed in the process of the direct liberation of the Republic by the Soviet Army. However, the question of future conditions in Czechoslovakia was an internal Czechoslovak affair. The solution was determined primarily by the overall correlation of class forces in the country. It goes without saying that the presence of the Soviet Army in Czechoslovakia objectively established important conditions for our people to be able to decide about their future on their own, without outside interference.

A major role was also played by the international authority and prestige acquired by the Soviet Union through its magnificent triumph over fascism. It was in the course of its liberation by the Soviet Army that the Czechoslovak Republic embarked upon the path of people's democratic development. The basic expression of this historical fact was the formation of the Government of the National Front made up of Czechs and Slovaks and the adoption of the Kosice Government Program.

[Boudova] Anglo-American troops, too, took part in the liberation of our western territory. Some Western information media devote virtually the same amount of space to this event as to the liberating mission of the Soviet Army. What is the truth?

[E. Cejka] The war chronicle of the 5th U.S. Army Corps, which took part in the liberation of the Czechoslovak Republic, states on page 446: "The enemy's resistance was feeble. The Germans erected road blocks here and there, and sporadically they would open fire at us using light arms and mortars." On page 450 of the same chronicle it is written that the Americans learned that "Czech partisans have brought Plzen under their control and encircled the German garrison within large barracks." This happened during the uprising on 5 May. The same day workers disarmed the fascist factory guard [of the Skoda enterprise] and the military reinforcements that had been called in. At 1000 hours armed groups of Czechoslovak citizens seized the town hall and other major facilities, including the radio broadcasting station. This station announced at 1235 hours that "red Plzen is free," and that "all powers have been taken over by the revolutionary national committee."

It was only on 6 May that Colonel Noble's fighting unit of the 16th Tank Division entered the town. It was soon followed by units from General Robertson's 2d Infantry Division. [paragraph continues]

This division also included the 17th Riflemen Regiment from Liege, which consisted of liberated Belgian prisoners of war. In the afternoon of 6 May the U.S. Army commander appointed the city mayor and police commander. At the same time he issued an order that all citizens of Plzen (including the police and members of the army) hand in their arms and explosives. All traffic by cable was terminated.

The situation in all the other localities occupied by American troops was similar. Let us not forget that most of the territories occupied had been cleared of Czech population after Munich 1983. The first Czech citizens returning to the border area in May and June [1945], frequently to their former homes, were faced with a situation in which the U.S. military administration refused to recognize Czech administrative commissions. As late as in June 1945 the American commander of Loket did not recognize that the area was part of Czechoslovakia. Similar incidents occurred at Cheb and elsewhere. Nemanice (in Domazlice District) was even annexed to Germany from 16 to 18 May 1945.

The U.S troops that entered Czechoslovakia consisted of the V and XII Corps of General Patton's 3d Army. The American troops totaled some 150,000 men. The enemy -- that is, Schoerner's "Center" group of armies which was entrenched in Bohemia and Moravia -- had a strength of 80 divisions with 900,000 men.

The Soviet Army carried out its Prague operation with 180 divisions totaling 2.1 million troops. This fact alone predetermined who would contribute which share to the ultimate defeat of fascist troops on our territory. The core of the fascist forces were located in the Soviet Army's area of operations -- that is, in central and east Bohemia. In west Bohemia, on the other hand, the Americans encountered merely the decimated parts of one tank division of the Wehrmacht, SS and Gestapo guards battalions, the troops of a few so-called administrative divisions, and units trying to flee to American captivity which they regarded as a possibility -- and rightly so, as became evident later -- of avoiding being called to account and of saving their lives. [passage omitted]

ADAMEC ADDRESSES LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU071227 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 87 p 3

[Speech by Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier, at a rally at Prague's Palace of Culture marking the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the USSR]

[Text] Esteemed comrade, general secretary and president of the Republic, esteemed comrades: Forty-two years have passed since shots were fired in the streets of Prague, when World War II ended in Europe. The unforgettable moments of the uprising and the liberation -- 5 and 9 May -- will remain a glorious page in the 1,000-year history of this jewel of European culture and the city of famous revolutionary traditions. The 6-year national liberation struggle of our people against invaders ended victoriously. A deep gratitude and a place of honor in the history of our nations belongs to all those who participated. It brought immense sacrifices. The armed uprising of the Czech people and the Slovak national uprising will remain permanently in the history of the European resistance movement. They were born by the necessity to defend national independence and state sovereignty, and from the hate of the fascist oppression. The uprising of our people leaned on the victorious advance of the glorious Red Army and the all-round grip of the Soviet Union. Its heroic people contributed most of all to the victory over fascism in World War II, and also made immense sacrifices for our liberation and peaceful life.

This year, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we identify proudly with its ideas and bequests, the inseparable friendship to the great country of the soviets. The Czech and Slovak people, for many centuries, at the cost of many sacrifices and with exceptional efforts, have had to defend the right to existence in a specially sensitive part of the European continent. One of the main features of our history in the 20th century can be seen in our struggle for a just solution of national and social questions for the international assurance of an independent Czechoslovak state. The orientation of bourgeoisie toward the capitalist West collapsed, and hundreds of thousands of our people paid for it with their lives in the course of the years of fascist oppression. The CPCZ and the progressive strata of the nation have always seen the basis of these certainties in the firm alliance with the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state. During the test of the difficult times of World War II, this policy passed with flying colors in the victorious struggle for the character of the republic.

The national liberation struggle brought about a deep change in the struggle for the leading force of our nations. The bourgeoisie, unable to ensure the independence of the republic, or to defend the basic right of working people, lost the claim to lead, to be a representative of the people. The working class, in alliance with working stata, became the heir of progressive traditions, the guarantee of fulfillment of the old wish for national freedom, state independence, social justice, a happy life, and secure peaceful borders. Only by linking national interests with socialism, alongside the Soviet Union and in the fraternal family of socialist countries, have these great ideals become irreversible reality.

In our socialist homeland we have created a firm basis for the all-round development of the Czech and Slovak nations on an equal footing in a common state. The struggle against the Nazi occupiers became a test of all the political tendencies and ideologies. The Communist Party alone acquitted itself honorably in the most critical moments of history, and it bore the greatest sacrifices, in the interests of the Czechoslovak people, for the social and national rights of the working people. The main part in formulating party policy was played by Comrade Klement Gottwald, an outstanding statesman, a true Czechoslovak patriot, and a proven internationalist. This course fully corresponded to the needs of the broad masses, and thus won their trust and support.

The CPCZ has applied the demand of unity of all democratic forces and of both our nations since its founding. The ideal of a national front of Czechs and Slovaks, or working people from the towns and the countryside, was never a temporary expedience, but a principled and strategic matter. It grew out of the deep roots of the revolutionary struggles; it built on the best traditions of the working-class movement, and expressed the fundamental values of the antifascist struggle. The policy of the national front, based on the indivisibility of socialism and democracy, proved its worth after May 1945, after February 1948, and after April 1969. For the future, too, it is a condition for lasting unity between the party and the people, and the guarantee for the joint approach of workers, farmers, intellectuals, women, members of all generations, members of all political parties, and those not affiliated to a party, in the essential interests of every honest citizen.

Comrades, the Czech and Slovak nations have had many occasions throughout their history to defend their right to life, peace, and progress. They tested their national identity with fire and sword, with their minds and hearts, their words and ideas. They succeeded in asserting their cause at the strategic crossroads of Europe, at a place of sharp confrontation between the political, economic, military, and spiritual interests of many states. For us, an understanding of the past necessarily became a teacher of life, and a source of strength and hope.

That was the case in Hussite times, during our national revival, and the emergence of the working-class and communist movement, and during World War II. One of the reasons that the program of socialism won the support of the overwhelming majority of our people in February 1948 was that it followed on from the revolutionary traditions, and corresponded to the historical experiences of the masses.

Our people drew these unequivocal conclusions from World War II: We must rely on the certainties that have proven themselves in the difficult moments and distressing ordeals of the past; find lasting guarantees that the horrors of spiritual subjugation and threats of physical extermination can never recur; once and for all create a just social order in keeping with the will of the working class and the working people; never allow another Munich; fight against war before it begins; draw a line under rule by capital; eliminate the bourgeoisie from the leadership of the nation; carry through the national and democratic revolution into a socialist one; put an end to dependence on the capitalist West; and rely closely on the Soviet Union. Those historic decisions became the basis for the new patriotism and the compass for the ideas and actions of several generations. They showed us the correct path to the present day, and those profound truths are of lasting validity.

Comrades, the third generation identifies already with the bequest of May 1945; it is preparing to honorably fulfill the bequest of its grandfathers and fathers, to contribute honorably, by the enrichment of the achieved results, to our state to enter the third millenium as a country with efficient economy, advanced technology, modern organization, a high standard of culture, and highly educated people.

A year ago the 17th CPCZ Congress outlined the program of both the 5-year and long-term development of our socialist society. Since liberation by the Soviet Army, our entire country has passed through the path of profound social and economic changes. Our socialist system gives broad democratic rights. We have a developed industry and productive cooperative agriculture. The advantages of our health services, education, and culture are generally recognized. Socialist principles are being gradually asserted also in the conscience and way of life of the majority of the population. In the years of socialist building we have created considerable production capacities. We lean on not a small intellectual potential; we have achieved a lot but we still face a lot.

Life places new, greater demands on us. We are concerned about a number of serious problems, the solution of which does not satisfy us, as was pointed out openly by the 17th party congress. We are concerned about the slow introduction of results of scientific-technical development into practice; excessive production consumption; high energy and material intensity; the insufficient level of labor productivity. The state of the environment does not correspond to the needs of preservation of the values of nature, nor to people's health. We unnecessarily dispense with the wide range of engineering and scientific research, making it impossible to keep step with the speed of the most advanced countries. It is necessary to increase the export efficiency, to better utilize the ideas, enthusiasm, and skills of our people. We are also being slowed down by inertia and routine; without overcoming these ills we shall not take our national economy from the course of extensive development to the course of intensive development. Not even in our country is there another path forward for the program of social restructuring and the acceleration of socioeconomic development set by the 17th Party congress, and specified by the fifth Central Committee session The Party has proved by this that it is able to give a correct answer to the needs of society, to solve matters actively and, by this, strengthen the alliance with the people, to lead society forward in the spirit of revolutionary traditions and in harmony with new conditions. We have gained valuable experience in the management of society, in the democratic administration of the state in the implementation of the economic development, the formation of cooperative farming, and in cultural revolution.

The existing economic mechanism slows down rather than supports social progress, and does not stimulate but dampens people's initiative. The vast potential of production forces, qualification, and people's maturity are not being utilized sufficiently. The attempts to remove these barriers have not yet bought about the necessary results.

The fifth session of the Central Committee stressed the necessity of a much more active role for science and technology. Without the creative application of the most-up-to date knowledge into production we shall not advance. Declarations, fruitless instructions, or half-way measures will not do. Passing resolutions on resolutions already passed, replacing real organizational work with unnecessary elaboration of directives, helps nothing and leads nowhere. It creates an illusion of activity but life goes on in the old way, in old ruts.

We strive for a real change of thinking and acting, for a principled harmony between words and deeds. In this we also see the fulfillment of the revolutionary mission of the working class, corresponding to the contents, speed, and requirement of the present time.

We are conscious of all these realities and draw conclusions from them. As Comrade Husak said at the fifth session of the party's Central Committee, and I quote: The 17th party congress has opened up a wide scope for economic, political, social, and ideological progress. We are making use of the stimuli provided by the January session of the CPSU Central Committee in order to intensify our work and speed up our progress. This line corresponds to the fundamental interests of our people, provides a guarantee for their good future, and continues to gain an ever-growing support.

Comrades, the Central Committee of our party and its Presidium have subjected to sharp criticism those sectors where the congress' intentions are not being translated into action with sufficient speed, where the demanding nature of tasks is underestimated, where new ways of applying it are not sought, and where they rely on the notion that one can make progress without making any special effort. The nonfulfillment of the qualitative indicators of the plan last year and in the first quarter of the current year shows where such irresponsibility and carefree attitudes lead. We cannot tolerate this because it could pose a threat to the aims of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. For this reason it is necessary, on the basis of the standpoint adopted by the Central Committee Presidium, the federal and both national governments, to carry out in individual sectors, production units, and enterprises an analysis of the current difficulties, and to determine ways of overcoming them.

The CPCZ Central Committee has stressed that to implement the strategy of speeding up social and economic development requires a fundamental restructuring of all aspects of social life. The adoption of the principles for the restructuring of the economic mechanism has been an important step in this direction. Gradually they are being defined in more precise terms; while some aspects of them are being tested, the answers to many questions are still being sought.

Planning and management, a high degree of efficiency, and the greatest result from each endeavor is currently assuming prime importance. A new and higher quality planning system must correspond to this. Our party has always seen a good plan as an important political document, the basis for effective organizational and educational work in working collectives, and an effective means of mobilizing them.

We see one of the main tasks of the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the creative utilization of Lenin's ideas about the concept and function of the plan in the present-day conditions. One of the most important issues is the ability to use the law of value -- socialist relations between commodities, money, and socialist enterprising. Their one-sided understanding and insufficient application has done significant damage in the past. It has led to egalitarianism, insufficient labor motivation of people, low quality of products, and has also contributed to the lagging of our economy in world development. Administrative suppression and artificial curbing of value relations has brought the spread of such socially undesirable and politically damaging phenomena as corruption, bribery, moonlighting, and manifestations of haphazardness in many areas of our life, ranging from shortages of goods in shops to breakdowns in relations between suppliers and customers, and bad working morale.

We do not want to tolerate such shortcomings. For instance, with the growth in living standards, demands for quality and the ready availability of services of all kinds are rising. The situation in this sector has for a long time been the subject of justifiable criticism and we would not be able to alter it if we employed existing traditional ways. We shall not, however, be able to cope with this problem by employing administrative methods but rather by economic ones; not in the form of large enterprises but rather small ones. This is a possible way of encouraging more working activity of people, such as housewives, pensioners, and students, and this thereby facilitates a purposeful use of leisure time among other workers.

In orientating ourselves to meet better the needs of our population we are following up on the rich traditions of our cooperatives. The relevant authorities must create, as early as possible, the necessary economic, organizational, and legal prerequisites for this purpose.

The 17th party congress stressed the need for restructuring the economic mechanism as the basic prerequisite for the qualitative advancement of the economy and for reinforcing the interest of collectives in enterprises in economic and socially necessary plan fulfillment. The independence and, consequently, responsibility of enterprises is to be enhanced. Central bodies will shift emphasis from operative to strategic issues and to safeguarding the needs of scientific-technological advancement. The aim of these measures is to create more confidence between the center and enterprises. It is necessary to halt, as quickly as possible, manifestations of fraud, of speculation, of concealing reserves, or even of open lying.

We will carry out deep changes in management, and in production processes, and we will link them with the prepared division of labor within the framework of the CEMA.

The majority of people expect much from the strategy of acceleration. Not everybody, however, asks himself how we can, how he can and how he must contribute to it, what is his place in it, and what will be required from him.

Most citizens welcome the changes that have been carried out and prepared. They justifiably have many hopes and expectations. The enthusiastic welcome for Comrade Gorbachev in our country showed clearly the solidarity of our peoples with the orientation of the CPSU at restructuring and democracy, and speeding up socioeconomic development. The agreement of the people with the policy of restructuring is a very positive fact. It is necessary to feel it, and direct it at concrete tasks. It is not enough only to identify oneself with these aims verbally but it is necessary to start to live and work, think and act according to them. And with regard to the key points we are still only at the beginning. The most important tasks are still ahead of us.

One of the important features of the policy of the party is its orientation toward satisfying the needs of man, toward a just social policy. Czechoslovakia is one of the top countries in the world with regard to the social security system, to its health care, to education and culture, and to other spheres. It is not and will not be easy to maintain this position and to keep abreast of the fast growth in requirements in the social sphere. This is, however, the essence of our endeavor.

An improvement in the output of the economy and in the operation of the social mechanism depends largely on the preferential advancement of the social sphere, on the planned tackling of problems in the material and spiritual sphere. This presupposes greater care for the quality of housing, and of living and working conditions.

The introduction of a better system of rewards, and all other forms and means of appreciating the activity of the people is coming to the fore. The reinforcement of socialist social relations demands a consistent promotion of the principle that there is only one set of laws, one justice and morality for everyone.

We must ensure that the same criteria and unified yardsticks are used everywhere. The failure to encourage and appreciate hard work and creative contribution, as well as excusing sloppiness and deliberately failing to notice moral misdemeanors, naturally lead to the loss of authority of senior management and injure the credibility of our program designs. We will fight these malpractices.

The recently adopted decisions for the improvement of social security show the importance the party and the socialist state attach to the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th congress in the sociopolitical sphere. We will continue in this direction, but only according to the created values.

The Central Committee considers the mastering of the movement of cadres to be a key question in the implementation of the strategy of economic restructuring. Life shows -- and this is also proved by considerable variances in achieved results -- how much depends on the quality of people. Good work, high productivity, and high standards must be duly appreciated. But people who are not up to their tasks, who do not want to learn new things, who are lazy, and used to living by yesterday's knowledge and past merits, lose the moral right to lead working teams. They cannot count on having eyes closed to and pardoning of their shortcomings. They are not irreplaceable. At all sections several talented cadres have emerged who are able and willing to deal with the demands of today. We therefore have to more specifically and constantly better utilize the knowledge and advantages of those having a responsible attitude toward tasks and an understanding of that which is new. They are an attractive example.

Comrades! The working class, led by the CPCZ, headed the broad strata of working people, and has been the leading force in the national and democratic revolution. The working class has been giving the direction and tempo of all further revolutionary changes by its maturity, professional strength, high level of organization, and moral maturity. Its historical role is not yet exhausted, even today. It has a deep objective interest in the acceleration of social progress, in changes to all that which is old-fashioned and obsolete, and in the fuller utilization of democratic rights. It justifiably criticizes that modern technology far too slowly removes difficult and routine work. It does not tolerate the insufficient rhythm of the production process, breakdowns in work organization, the compensation of shortcomings in management by spasmodic output methods, and abuse of initiative.

It is not indifferent to disorders, poor quality work, unmerited incomes, and illegal enrichment. This is why workers in enterprises favorably received the resolute assertion of ideas of social justice, more consistent application of the principle of remuneration on merit, and an increase in the standard and democracy in management. We have no illusions, however, that everyone thinks in this way. We shall lean above all on those who strive for the implementation of all-society interests. A decisive fact is that the more demanding approaches are getting greater and greater support from working teams.

The revolutionary character of the present tasks gives great chances for the implementation of the best features of the working class, its selflessness, principled criticism, team work, the determination to overcome obstacles, to assert new ideas, methods, and working approaches. We highly appreciate and will support the understanding and efforts of front-ranking workers to honorably fulfill the demands of scientific-technical development. We are convinced that these progressive attitudes will help unite working people in a more enthusiastic fulfillment of all-society interests, and will lead to new forms of all-people's initiatives. This is similarly true for cooperative farmers, their efforts to raise agricultural standards and modern work organization by the broad application of new technology, and by increasing the education of workers.

The idea of the all-round implementation of scientific-technical progress is especially close to the intelligentsia. Alongside the working class, and together with it, there exist the possibilities of broad application of its creative possibilities and utilization of qualifications. These great opportunities, however, at the same time, impose obligations. The intelligentsia bears great responsibility for the scientific organization of production, for alleviating and enriching man's work, and last but not least, for the artistic expression of man's heroism in reshaping, through his actions in his surroundings, the world and himself. We must strive to make socialism, in the full sense of the word, the society of emancipated work. The key to faster progress is the application of new technologies in industry, agriculture, and other sectors in the production and nonproduction sphere. Such revolutionary changes can be promoted only by people who are cultured in every sense. In this respect an irreplaceable role is and will continue to be played by the artistic front and its active part in teaching through art and about art. Only through the joint forces of the workers, farmers, technicians, scientists and artists can all the obstacles be overcome and the highest ambitions achieved -- that has always been the case, and will continue to be so.

We see it as one of the most important political and also most sensitive tasks to purposefully elevate the best representatives of the young generation into the management systems and into leading posts. Not all of them show their worth immediately; sometimes it is only with time that their true potential emerges. In most cases however, the entry of young people into leading posts produces positive results. They agitate stagnant water, frequently break the mold of routine and outdated stereotype, and bring new and fresh views, more energy and determination. Experience shows that young people must be given greater trust; they must not be provided with ideal conditions and have their shortcomings overlooked, but must be set high, but attainable, objectives and provided with specific help. We consider it to be particularly important to give them greater chances and opportunities to make fuller use of their talents, and to create greater scope for the use of young people's ideas and views. This applies not only to individuals, but to whole collectives and all the young generation. We certainly have a considerable debt, but we are convinced that the revolutionary nature of the restructuring of society and the grandeur and demandingness of the strategy of acceleration will win full support among the new generation. Let these become an attractive life plan for young people, and let them link their future with them.

We know that this will not be achieved without a number of wrong approaches to the young generation being overcome, without manifestations of red tape, spoonfeeding, attempts to forge them into copies of us, the older generation, and attempts to ignore the peculiarities of different generations. With the program for the eighth 5-year plan we appeal to the young generation to back the efforts to raise the economic might, the scientific and technical standard, and the political standing of socialist Czechoslovakia in today's world, and to find true self-realization in preparing, and above all in implementing, the prospects for our country in the step forward into the new millennium. We count on you, we have confidence in you, and we will support your bold ideas and actions!

Comrades, achieving a new quality of development is a matter not only of national, but also of internationalist tasks. It calls for a new view of the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. What is our point of departure in this context? The strategy of acceleration, revolutionary restructuring, and the democratization of Soviet society is an example for us, too, of the creative solution of theoretical and practical issues. Today, more than ever, we must thoroughly study the experience of the Soviet people, and learn creatively from it. At the same time we take account that the period of shaping socialism as a world system has come to an end. Czechoslovakia supports the position that in the coming stage we must increase cooperation between the socialist countries affiliated to the CEMA to a qualitatively new level.

We have submitted our ideas for improving the economic mechanism and cooperation within the CEMA. We must continue to build on the solid foundations of friendship. The internationalism of the present, however, requires concrete deeds, an active share in the mobilization of reserves, conscious support of the integration, and joint exploitation of the production, and the scientific and technological resources of all countries. It is necessary to go from the extensive growth of goods exchange over to specialization and production sharing, to combining forces in the most progressive branches, sectors and products. For this purpose it is necessary to energetically overcome bureaucratic obstacles and evolve progressive forms of cooperation.

The main tasks facing us in the period immediately ahead are the expansion of direct manufacturing, scientific and technological ties, along with the orientation toward the establishment of joint enterprises and organizations. The need to develop contacts more intensively also concerns other areas, particularly in education, culture, ideology, and other fields. We say frankly that without substantially raising the level of mutual cooperation our country will not be capable of competing successfully with the outside world, of securing a growth in living standards or the dynamic development of socialist society.

Comrades! Having learned from historic experiences our people know the price of peace. In the spirit of Fucik's call -- People Be Vigilant -- they are defending peace in Europe. This is why they have received and given their support in such a warm way, both with their heart and with their reason, to the words uttered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent visit to our country. He said, and I quote: Socialism has meant a radical turn in the centuries-old history in this part of the world, too. Since time immemorial wars constituted the milestones here. The defeat of fascism and the victory of socialist revolutions in Eastern Europe created a new situation on the continent. An enormous force came into being here that anticipated the aim of breaking the endless chain of armed conflicts. It is to socialism that Europe owes its gratitude for the fact that its nations have not known war for more than 4 decades. Today, too, we resolutely oppose the division of the continent into military blocs standing opposite each other, the fact that arsenals of arms have been accumulated here, and oppose everything that constitutes the threat of war.

We are glad that these historic words were uttered on the soil of our city of hundreds of spires, Prague. The escalating peace initiative of the Soviet Union, based on demands for restructuring international relations and for new thinking, has had an exceptional response in our country. We, too, realize that one cannot continue to hold the old notions about the inevitability of wars. The choice between saving the human race and the whole of civilization of letting it perish places the question of the struggle for peace into a totally new light. It creates for our endeavor, too, further possibilities. It depends on us to make timely and full use of them.

We regard it as our sacred duty to help ensure that the ideal of a lasting and just peace becomes an irreversible law of mankind. Our Republic has contributed to this by a number of initiatives and proposals in political, military, economic, and other areas. This is also why we resolutely support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, particularly its desire to remove medium-range missiles from Europe, as one of the first steps to attaining the noble aim of creating a world free of nuclear weapons. Mankind must be able to live free of the fear that it will become a victim of a thermonuclear war.

Comrades! The path we traveled from May 1945 to May 1987 has not been an easy stroll. We have traveled in the right direction and we remain faithful to the legacy of the national liberation struggle. We have been successful when we have leaned on the strength, on experience, and on the wisdom of the masses; when we have taken due care in seeing that socialist principles are implemented in a creative way and when we have proceeded jointly with our allies; when we have assessed our possibilities in a realistic way; when we have not passed off a desire as something already accomplished; and when we have linked the tasks of the present with the long-range perspective. We have created for ourselves significant internal resources. We have the right program that corresponds to the progressive traditions and interests of our socialist homeland. We lean on the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, CEMA countries, reliable friends, and loyal allies. We can look at the years ahead with confidence and realistic optimism. We will remain faithful to the legacy of the national liberation struggle waged by the Czechoslovak people. We will guard and develop values won through difficult struggles in the interest of the further flourishing of our beautiful socialist homeland, for the benefit of both the present and future generations.

Long live the organizer of the national liberation struggle and the leading force of our society, the CPCZ!

Long live the Soviet Union, our liberator and most faithful friend!

Long live lasting peace among nations!

FUEL, POWER MINISTER DEPARTS ON USSR VISIT

LD101557 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Prague May 10 (CTK) -- Discussion of the ongoing implementation of the intergovernmental agreement on the construction of gas industry projects in the USSR of 1985 is the purpose of a visit to the USSR of Czechoslovak Fuel and Power Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger.

The minister, who left for the Soviet Union today, will also inspect the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and the Czechoslovak section of the Progress gas pipe-line.

LOCAL PARTY OFFICIAL ADVOCATES ELECTION CHANGES

AU111426 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 87 p 3

["We Are Exchanging Views, We Polemicize; Critically and Self-Critically"]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday 22 April, we published under the headline "Critically and Self-Critically" the reflections of Slavoj Brokes, leading secretary of the CPCZ District Committee in Jicin, on the stimuli of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee session and the January session of the CPSU Central Committee. We appealed to party functionaries and rank-and-file Communists to join the discussion about the methods and style of party work from various points of view. We publish the first contributions.

We Have Nothing To Fear [subhead]

Vladimir Horych, chairman of the CPCZ Enterprise Organization No 11, Mill Machinery Plant, Prague:

We speak fairly frequently about the unity of words and actions. The RUDE PRAVO editorial of 22 April, "Why We Are Turning to Lenin," and the article, "Critically and Self-Criticially" published in the same issue showed the close links between the classic's views and present-day practice. My father, a party member since 1945, and I discussed those articles for an entire Sunday afternoon. We pondered Comrade Brokes' views. For example, what would be the point of secret elections. There's no doubt that they would make sense for the party's primary organizations. They can help to suppress bad tendencies and strengthen good ones. To express it more accurately: We know that at party meetings people often raise their hands and vote a person into a committee. Then, after the meeting, you hear those well-known utterance of "corridor" democracy: I would not put him there as long as I live. "After all, he's the one..." and so forth.

If elections were secret, it would mean that the committee would have the certainty: You, comrades, you have consciously and voluntarily given us your complete trust, we regard it as an honor, and now we will all work responsibly. All of us, we and you. After all, you cannot leave everything to a few people in the committee. I think that if the committee members were to be given trust in a secret election, they would have a sense of responsibility as well as the power to make all members of the organization work and to call them to account.

There certainly will be those who say that the atmosphere for such democracy is not yet suitable. True, in our organization, too, only a few people -- mainly Communists -- have discussed these things seriously. A number of people prefer to speculate "freely" whether a particular person is going to stay or "drop out" of his function. I think that the necessary enthusiasm for the cause does not yet exist in many primary organizations. One is waiting to see what the committee, what the chairman will say or do. And when the committee does not get on with a specific problem immediately, there are people who immediately spread the story that the committee is doing nothing and, almost, that the party is doing nothing.

This wait-and-see attitude, this shrugging one's shoulders, and condemning others while remaining passive, spoils the young people most. They have a tendency to fall for things that are harmful and have no justification in our life, they easily get used to expecting things to be "handed to them on a plate." The awareness of their responsibility, of the need to help new ideas along, to organize affairs and take part in them, is not developed sufficiently.... [paragraph continues]

We get to know these bad influences, for example, when selecting the future candidate members of the party. I wonder what it looks like to them when on two occasions at a production meeting the ranking person does not respond to a worker's critical recommendation, even though he has the solution to the problems, so to speak, in his drawer. Even worse is what has happened in our organization recently. A party member since 1975 was influencing boys by saying: "What do you want to do in the party? They want something from you all the time there. They do not resolve anything there, anyway."

Such a Communist does not criticize anything specific, but by condemning things generally he wants to appear informed and he upsets the working atmosphere. But people have spoken up, and this is the evidence that they do not agree with this upside-down democracy. The committee will call this member to account to the party. [passage omitted]

I would like to return once more to the question of secret elections. The method by which an election is carried out might not matter so much, although one thing is certain and that is that the slate of candidates must be preserved, otherwise there would be anarchy. Why, for example, should there not be three candidates for the post of chairman? [passage omitted]

I think that we should not be afraid of change. That is why I mentioned at the beginning the RUDE PRAVO editorial "Why We Are Turning to Lenin." It clearly states that one can only get further with new ideas and methods. And these do not crop up automatically, we have to extract them and sometimes even "mine them out" the hard way. [passage omitted]

STROUGAL, JAKES ATTEND DEPUTY MINISTER'S FUNERAL

LD072050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] The funeral of Alois Hloch, former deputy minister of foreign trade, was held today at Prague's Strašnice crematorium. Present at the ceremony, together with the family of the deceased, were Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Federal Government; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Party Central Committee; deputy premiers; Federal Government ministers; and other officials of our political, economic, and public life. Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban bade farewell to the deceased.

PACIFISTS FINED FOR ATTEMPTING TRIP TO PRAGUE

LD131750 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 13 May 87

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA) -- Four members of independent peace groups from East Berlin have been given fines for attempting to travel to Prague. According to informed circles today, they were told about a corresponding decision by the authorities, and given notice of the fine yesterday.

The four belonged to a group of 17 GDR citizens who planned to fly together to Prague from East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport, for which they had valid air tickets, on 24 April. Most of them were stopped en route to the airport. Earlier the authorities had told them, without explanation and without giving legal grounds, that they were excluded from the visa-free tourist traffic to the CSSR. [passage omitted]

It seems that a ruling from the 1984 decree on law infringements was evoked in the imposition of the fines. It states that those who "deliberately disrupt the socialist coexistence of citizens" by, for example, "violating instructions from the relevant organs on ensuring order and security" can be given, inter alia, fines of up to M500.

HONECKER ASKS EUROPEAN LEADERS' ARMS ISSUE SUPPORT

LD150924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0718 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 May ADN -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, has recently written personally to Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Belgian Prime Minister Wildried Martens. Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave a briefing on this in an interview with the press today. The particularly responsible moment Europe is currently experiencing is highlighted by the messages. The opportunity has never been greater for a true breakthrough toward arms control and disarmament. However, the danger of missing this chance is still present.

The spokesman went on to stress that experience has shown that the stationing and counterstationing of new nuclear weapon systems in some European states in the last few years has not brought more security to anyone. Therefore all states should agree to a zero option on U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe without ifs, ands, or buts and make a concrete contribution, in accordance with their possibilities, to promote its realization. In this sense the GDR is sticking to the approval agreed with the USSR that after the reaching of an agreement on medium-range missiles the operational and tactical missile complexes stationed in the GDR would be withdrawn. The GDR is ready to make a contribution to the verification of this step.

Furthermore, GDR security requires that it support a zero option on the operational and tactical missiles in Europe as well and strives against efforts to achieve a new nuclear potential by the United States in Western Europe in this class of weapons.

The idea of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe has a new significance in the opinion of the GDR, especially in light of the Soviet proposals on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles.

The firm intention of the GDR was stressed, in the face of various reservations expressed by Western politicians, to work purposefully together with its alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact toward far-reaching steps in disarmament in conventional weapons as well.

In his messages to the three heads of governments Erich Honecker asked them to use the political weight of their countries to ensure that an agreement on medium-range missiles -- the key question for further development in Europe and in the world -- was not delayed.

SOVIET FORCES LEADERS CONGRATULATE HONECKER

AU131753 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 87 p 6

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Army General V. Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], and Lieutenant General N. Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the [GSFG] Political Directorate, sent the following message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the National Defense Council, and to Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee member and chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the High Command, the political administrations, and all members of the GSFG, as well as on our own behalf we cordially congratulate you and, in your person, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, as well as all citizens of the GDR on the 42d anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

During these 42 years the GDR working people, under the leadership of the SED and with fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union have accomplished social, economic, and cultural changes, have made their homeland into a progressive state with highly developed industry and intensive agriculture, and are today successfully shaping the developed socialist society.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between the GSFG members and the GDR working people have steadily consolidated during these more than 40 years. The GSFG members will continue to do everything so that the Soviet-German friendship continues to be consolidated and developed for the benefit of our common cause.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all GDR working people great successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and in shaping the developed socialist society.

With communist greetings,

V. Belikov, army general, GSFG commander in chief

N. Moiseyev, lieutenant general, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSSD Political Directorate

OFFICIALS HONOR CSSR NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

Envoy Holds Reception

AU140733 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 87 p 6

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the liberation of his country, Pavel Sadovsky, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the GDR, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Thursday [7 May]. His invitation was honored by SED Central Committee Politburo members Horst Dohlus, secretary of the Central Committee; and Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council; Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the members of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Junker and Kurt Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were also present.

Honecker Cables Husak, Strougal

AU140930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 May 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and to CSSR Government Chairman Lubomir Strougal:

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR we convey to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the CSSR people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your National Day, which is the 42nd anniversary of the CSSR's liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army.

Under the leadership of the CPCZ, the CSSR workers class, in alliance with all progressive forces of the country, has established a solid socialist state through profound revolutionary changes. Based on the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the CSSR, in firm alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, is advancing successfully on the path of the further shaping of the developed socialist society.

The CSSR's constructive contribution to safeguarding peace and to achieving concrete disarmament measures is highly appreciated. The joint initiatives of our states to establish a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons are aimed at contributing to a political and military climate in which negotiations on the elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe as well as on conventional disarmament can be pursued successfully.

We note with deep satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties and socialist neighboring states have reached a high level. We know us united with you in the determination to use all our strength to dynamically and steadily further develop and deepen the trusting cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR for the benefit of our peoples, thereby implementing the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance and the other agreements concluded at the highest level.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you, dear comrades, the Communists and all working people of the CSSR, many new sucesses in the further building of socialism, good health, creative energy, and personal well-being.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

HONECKER TELEGRAPHS CEAUSESCU ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU140922 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, C operation, and Mutual Assistance between the GDR and the SR of Romania, I convey fraternal greetings and congratulations to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and on my own behalf.

It fills me with deep satisfaction to be able to say that the friendship treaty has proved its worth in the lives of our two states and peoples. On its basis, a continuous and successful development has taken place in all spheres of bilateral relations. The trusting and comradely cooperation between the SED and RCP has time and again proved to be the driving force.

During our numerous meetings since the conclusion of the friendship treaty, we have repeatedly confirmed our conviction that the further development of the cooperation between the GDR and SR of Romania contributes to the strengthening of socialism and the preservation of peace. Our two states, united in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, are working to resolve the fundamental political and economic issues our peoples and all of mankind are facing. It coincides with the spirit and content of the friendship treaty that our two countries are fighting in firm alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno and to enable it to enjoy a peaceful future through ending the arms race, removing nuclear weapons, and progressing to comprehensive disarmament.

You may rest assured that the GDR, fully in line with the friendship treaty, will continue to use all its power to consistently strengthen the fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples.

Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, I wish you and all Romanian citizens good health and creative energy, and much success in the further implementation of the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING DPRK OFFICIALS

LD141715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, today received Yang Hyong-sop, member of the DPRK Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, for friendly talks. The DPRK politician, who is in the GDR on an official visit at the invitation of Horst Sindermann, conveyed fraternal greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, which were warmly reciprocated.

The two interlocutors stated with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the DPRK are developing successfully and multilaterally, on the basis of the treaty of friendship and collaboration. In this, decisive impulses are arising from the close, unbreakable militant alliance, and the collaboration of both fraternal parties, the SED and the Korean Workers' Party. It was ascertained that agreements made at the highest level in October 1986 in Pyongyang, are being purposefully realized.

During an exchange of opinions, the interlocutors underlined their complete agreement on the basic questions of our times. They stressed maintaining and securing peace as the most important and pressing matter of our time. The socialist states, whether in Europe or in Asia, are setting their constructive peace initiatives against the course of huge rearmament and confrontation by the most aggressive circles in the United States and NATO.

Erich Honecker and Yang Hyong-sop paid tribute to the far-reaching peace proposals of the USSR that have the goal of preventing a nuclear inferno on earth, and of completely liberating the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR will also support this noble task with all its strength in the future. The proposal to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to begin immediate negotiations on the formation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe, continues to remain topical, so that never again would war -- but only peace -- emanate from German soil. Also on the agenda is the proposal based on the joint initiative by the SED and SPD on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

Erich Honecker briefed his Korean guest on the GDR's further steps in continuing the tried and tested course of unity in economic and social policy, and active political dialogue for preserving peace. The results of the national economy in the first 4 months of this year show that despite unfavorable weather conditions of the 1986/87 winter, the dynamic development of the previous year has been continued.

Yang Hyong-sop stressed the success of the working people of the DPRK in realizing the resolutions of the 6th party congress of the Korean Workers' Party, and of the Third 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy from 1987 to 1993, which was decided upon in April of this year. He stressed that the DPRK is making its own active contribution to the peace offensive of socialism in the Asiatic and Pacific regions by its struggle for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula, for the removal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council stressed that the GDR stands firmly by the side of their Korean brother people in their struggle to maintain peace, to strengthen socialism, and to peacefully unite Korea. The GDR supports the proposal by the DPRK to transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear weapon-free zone of peace.

Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the cosmopolitan conduct of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in 1989 would impressively document the efforts of the Korean youth for peace and international understanding, and for the vigor of socialism in Asia.

The interlocutors expressed their firm resolution to extend relations of fraternal friendship and collaboration between the two parties, states, and people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the future, in the interests of the working people of the two countries, further strengthening the positions of socialism, and maintaining peace.

Taking part in the warm and friendly talks were Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber, and Pak Yong-chan, ambassador of the DPRK to the GDR.

HONECKER MEETS SPD'S VOGEL FOR 'EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS'

LD150909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0829 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and Council of State chairman, and SPD Parliamentary Group Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel met today for a further exchange of opinions at Hubertusstock Hunting Lodge on Lake Werbellin.

This is the fifth meeting within the framework of the continuous consultations agreed on in 1983.

AXEN LEADS GROUP TO GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Arrives, Meets Florakis 11 May

LD112042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Athens, 11 May (ADN) -- An SED delegation arrived in Athens today to take part in the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE). The delegation is headed by Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the SED Secretariat. On arrival at Athens airport, it was cordially welcomed by KKE Secretary Kharilaos Florakis.

The highest forum of the Greek Communists will begin its 5-day deliberations on Tuesday.

Honecker Telegraphs Congress

AU141425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 87 pp 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message to the 12th KKE Congress which starts in Athens today:

Dear comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial militant greetings to the delegates of the 12th KKE Congress and to all members of the KKE.

The Communists of the GDR value the trusting fraternal relations between our two parties which are based on the firm foundation of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. We confirm our close affinity to the consistent struggle of our fraternal Greek party for the vital interests of the people.

In view of the course of arms buildup and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the SED and KKE favor broad cooperation of all forces of peace, realism, and reason so as to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to achieve concrete progress in disarmament and detente. Mankind must not allow their hopes to fall victim to the Star Wars plans of the United States. The constructive peace initiatives of the socialist states show a viable way for this.

The Soviet proposals to eliminate intermediate-range missiles, to reduce and liquidate the operative and tactical missiles in Europe as well as the GDR an CSSR initiative to set up a nuclear-free zone in central Europe are holding the great chance to come closer to liberating our continent from nuclear weapons to creating a nuclear-free world. We also appreciate the efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and in northern Europe.

In close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the Communists and all working people of the GDR are implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. We continue our proven policy that ensures a dynamic economic development, the continual improvement of the living standard of our people and a broad socialist democracy.

The SED Central Committee wishes the 12th KKE Congress much success. We are convinced that its discussions and resolutions will lend fresh impetus to the struggle of the workers class and of all working people in Greece for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

Axen Meets Papandreou on Arms

LD131657 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Athens, 13 May (ADN) -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, today in Athens received Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, in Athens for friendly talks.

He expressed his thanks for the warm greeting Hermann Axen conveyed from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and replied to it equally warmly.

Andreas Papandreou and Hermann Axen stated with satisfaction that Greece and the GDR, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] and the SED, are of the same opinion on the major issues of securing peace by arms control and disarmament. The prime minister stated that Greece is hoping for a speedy conclusion of an agreement on the removal of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe without preconditions.

Andreas Papandreou expressed his agreement in principle to the proposals of the Governments of the CSSR and the GDR for the formation of a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe, whose content the general secretary of the SED Central Committee explained to the chairman of PASOK in a letter. Hermann Axen stressed that the committed work of the Greek prime minister, in particular the initiatives of the six states, find great appreciation and support in the GDR.

The interlocutors paid tribute to the good state of relations between both states, and asserted their interest in deepening mutually advantageous collaboration.

Taking part in the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of amity and openness, were GDR Ambassador to Greece Horst Brie, and Khristos Makhairitsas, director of the Greek prime minister's diplomatic office.

Greets KKE Delegates

LD132047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Athens, 13 May (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and head of an SED delegation, conveyed cordial greetings from the SED Central Committee and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker to the 12th KKE Congress today. The KKE has performed historic service in this country, has made a magnificent contribution to the culture and civilization of mankind, and in decades of heroic and self-sacrificing struggle has shown itself to be a champion of revolutionary renewal of all conditions of existence and forms of life of modern society.

Hermann Axen stressed that, through all the struggles of national and social liberation the KKE has always fought for this fundamental renewal of society, the path that was shown by Marx, Engels, and Lenin and that was paved by the Great Red October, 70 years ago.

The SED shares the opinion of the Greek Communists that, in view of the danger of a nuclear inferno posed by the most aggressive imperialist circles, nothing is more important than bringing about a change to disarmament and detente through redoubled efforts by all forces of peace, reason, and realism, Hermann Axen said. The magnificent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the peace program of the socialist countries point to a realistic path to this. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for the elimination of the medium-range missiles and all shorter range missiles in Europe and the initiatives of the GDR and the CSSR for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor and chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe open up the chance to come closer to freeing the European Continent and mankind from nuclear weapons.

With its purposeful policy of dialogue and cooperation the GDR is actively contributing to reducing confrontation and to security on the continent. "The principle of our actions is and will remain to do everything to ensure that never again war but only peace will emanate from German soil," Hermann Axen stressed. "This also determines our policy toward the FRG."

The SED sees the peace policy of the KKE and the Greek Government as an important building block for a joint European house of peace, security and cooperation, the head of the SED delegation said. The SED supports the initiatives for the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and for peace in the Mediterranean and the Aegean.

Hermann Axen gave the assurance that the GDR is fulfilling its mission as a reliable pillar and strong bastion of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe. "The more we strengthen the power and the attraction of real socialism in the GDR the better we shall fulfill our internationalist responsibility in the fight for peace and social progress."

Lays Wreath With CPSU Official

LD142022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0833 GMT 14 May 87

[Excerpts] Athens, 14 May (ADN) -- The 12th KKE Congress continued its work in Athens on Thursday. [passage omitted] During the morning in the workers' quarter of Kesariani, the foreign delegations remembered the Greek patriots who died to liberate their country from fascist occupation. On behalf of the 75 delegations, the leaders of the SED and CPSU delegations, Hermann Axen and Mikhail Solomentsev, laid a wreath at the memorial where 200 antifascists were murdered on 1 May 1944.

Meets With Florakis 14 May

LD142041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Athens, 14 May (ADN) -- There was a meeting in Athens on Thursday between KKE First Secretary Kharilaos Florakis and the SED delegation led by Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member. Hermann Axen conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary.

Kharilaos Florakis asked him to reciprocate these greetings and referred to the traditionally close fraternal relations between the two parties. He expressed the high regard of the KKE Central Committee for the meeting between the general secretaries of the two parties in Berlin in January. The 12th KKE Congress once again has confirmed the principled position it underlined on the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. Kharilaos Florakis praised the SED's purposeful policy of dialogue and praised Erich Honecker personally as an important factor in the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

The successful development of socialism on German soil was proving itself as an important source of support and inspiration for the struggle of the Communists and democrats of Greece.

Hermann Axen thanked him for the invitation to the congress and praised the militant and creative content of the 12th KKE Congress and the solidarity and alliance of the Greek fraternal party with the SED and the GDR.

FISCHER HOSTS DINNER FOR CANADA'S CLARK 6 MAY

LD062006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer and Charles Joseph Clark, the foreign ministers of the GDR and Canada, underlined the necessity of constructive dialogue in the interests of disarmament as well as fruitful collaboration between states of different social systems during a dinner in Berlin this evening that Oskar Fischer gave in honor of his guest. Attending in the Palais Unter den Linden were: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Council of Ministers members Wolfgang Beyreuther, Walter Halbritter, and Dr Hans-Joachim Lauck; Council of State member Dr Klaus Sorgenicht, and other GDR personalities. In attendnce were Dr Gerhard Herder and Eric J. Bergbusch, ambassadors of the GDR and Canada, as well as the group of MP's from the Canadian Parliament currently visiting the GDR.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the visit as a sign of fruitful and growing bilateral relations and of the readiness of Canada to contribute to peaceful togetherness in the world. The GDR is above all concerned with the burning issues of the moment and efforts in accordance with its own potential to contribute to their solution. He stressed the GDR's point of view that in the nuclear space age, there is no acceptale alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and that none of the unsolved and complicated problems could be solved by military force. The GDR, lying at the sensitive demarcation line between the two most powerful alliances, is therefore for halting the arms race on earth and preventing it from expanding into space. "Everything that serves this great goal is supported by the GDR," Oskar Fischer declared.

In the political efforts, the socialist states assume that in the atomic age and with the state of weapons technology achieved today, international security can only be reliably guaranteed not against one another but only with one another. Their persistent efforts and initiatives to go over to effective steps toward disarmament bear witness to this. At the moment, it is a matter of an agreement on the complete removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe in particular. Oskar Fischer stressed: "Whoever truly desires the turnaround to fewer weapons must support the zero option with no if's, and's or but's." Such an agreement must envisage the strict verification of the reduction and destruction of these weapons systems. The foreign minister stressed that the GDR will leave nothing untied to further the reduction of military confrontation and disarmament by its own contribution. He pointed to the proposals put forward by the GDR and CSSR together to the FRG Government for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

Touching on bilateral matters, Oskar Fischer expressed his deep contentment with the open and constructive exchange of opinions he held with his counterpart. In this he sees encouragement for continuing the political dialogue, despite all that divides them, in the interests of good and stable relations as well as mutually advantageous collaboration between the GDR and Canada.

USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD141110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, have arrived in our country. The guests were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense.

Meet With Nemeth, Lazar

LD150057 Budapest MTI in English 1548 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Minister, met in Budapest on Thursday Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who is on an official friendship visit to Hungary.

The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence. Present were Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, and Army General Fedor Krivda, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

Departure Reported

LD151021 Budapest MTI in English 0945 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the United Armed Forces, left Hungary on Friday. They were seen off at Budapest Ferihegy Airport by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence.

POLAND'S GORYWODA ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 13 MAY

LD131600 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Polish Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Committee affiliated to the Polish Council of Ministers, arrived in Budapest in the invitation of Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office. Manfred Gorywoda was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy.

Received by Lazar

LD142225 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Polish Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to th Polish Council of Ministers, Thursday in the parliament building.

Also participating in the cordial, friendly discussion was Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy, president of the National Planning Office. Also present was Tadeusz Czechowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary.

Meets Morothy, Marjai; Departs

LD150050 Budapest MTI in English 2014 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, and Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy, president of the National Planning Office, held talks in Budapest May 13-14, on issues related to developing economic cooperation between the two countries.

In the course of talks the sides reviewed implementation of tasks envisaged in the plan coord nation protocol for the current period signed in Auguest 1985. They prolonged the validity of most of the cooperation and specialization agreements, which form an important part of economic cooperation, for the current plan period. In the interest of deepening cooperation, they agreed that further possibilities are to be examined in the production of new-type small and medium-category cars, and certain electronic and computer technology products in cooperation.

Reciprocal goods deliveries are realized on the level envisaged in the trade agreements, although with several products envisaged deliveries were not realized to the planned degree, however, other goods were successfully drawn in as replacements. In the first two years of the current plan period, the value of bilateral turnover is 65,000 million forints.

The talks also touched on certain issues of preparing for plan coordination for the years 1991-1995. The sides held it important that plan coordination more successfully promote technical progress, and that it better accord, by the use of new cooperation forms, to the demands of the two country's economic policies. A programme is to be worked out until the turn of the century, which is to include the most important targets of economic cooperation, its concrete thematics, and the major elements of the system of means for realization. At the end of the talks Laszlo Marothy and Manfred Gorywoda signed a memoranda.

Manfred Gorywoda held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, on timely issues of economic cooperation.

The Polish deputy prime minister left Budapest Thursday. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy. Also present was Tadeusz Czeczhovicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary.

PEOPLE'S FRONT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

LD141930 Budapest MTI in English 1424 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- A delegation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, headed by Secretary Robert Ribanszki, has left for Sofia to attend the congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front.

FERENC HAVASI DEPARTS ON VISIT TO FRG 14 MAY

LD141849 Budapst MTI in English 1322 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for the Federal Republic of Germany on Thursday to hold talks with senior representatives of the political and social life of the country.

OVARI LEAVES FOR GREEK CP CONGRESS IN ATHENS

LD112230 Budapest MTI in English 2126 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Athens Monday night at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. Miklos Ovari is to represent the HSWP at the 12th congress of the Communist Party of Greece, which is to start on Tuesday.

Addresses CP Conference

LD141935 Budapest MTI in English 1409 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Athens, May 14 (MTI) -- Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, contributed to the 12th congress of the Communist Party of Greece on Thursday.

Miklos Ovari emphasized that the HSWP and the Hungarian people building socialism have always followed with attention and sympathy the struggle of Greek Communists for the prosperity of their country. Hungary gave shelter to the patriots who had to emigrate because of reprisal and persecution. The Greek people settled in Hungary are taking part in the construction of socialism, and thus strengthening friendship between the two peoples.

Hungary and the HSWP are taking a consistent stand for the policy of peaceful co-existence. We are firmly convinced that the political, economic and cultural cooperation between countries with different social systems and expanding human relations are serving the benefits of all peoples. In this spirit we strive to further expand Hungarian-Greek relations, Miklos Ovaro said.

AFGHAN FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD121926 Budapest MTI in English 1603 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Afghan National Fatherland Front, headed by Feda Muhammad Dehnesin, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and first deputy president of the National Front, arrived in Hungary on Tuesday on the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. At the airport the delegation met Rudolf Ronai, member of the PPF Presidium. Present at the airport was Sarwar Mangal, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Hungary.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD072049 Budapest MTI in English 1935 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday. Government spokesman Rezso Banyasz pointed out at his press conference that the session discussed the proposal on amendments in the criminal code, the law on criminal proceedings and the decree on the penal code. The government decided to present the proposal to the National Assembly.

The Council of Ministers discussed a report on the drafting of legal rules of tax reform, and marked out further tasks in the field.

Rezso Banyasz pointed out that the Thursday session discussed a report by the chairman of the state office for technical development on the work schedule which provides for the implementation of the stand taken by the December 28, 1986 session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party concerning acceleration of technical progress and increase of the efficiency of scientific research. The work schedule was adopted by the government. Related governmental tasks include modernization of the economic and research development schemes of the 7th five-year plan, improvement of the organizations and personnel conditions of training, and elaboration of measures to increase the efficiency of international technical and scientific cooperation.

Answering questions, the spokesman said that the present session only formulated the guidelines of the rules on general value-added tax and personal income tax. Further comments are to be made by local councils, social and representation bodies and the leading organs of scientific organizations. It is considered optimal for government to present the bill to parliament this autumn.

To a question on the results of the Hungarian-Soviet agreement on border-zone traffic, signed a year ago, Rezso Banyasz pointed out that last year's turnover amounted to 700 million forints. He added that the Hungarian party attaches great importance to the expansion of border-zone goods exchange, which is one of the most flexible forms of cooperation adjusted to the needs of the population.

Answering a question by MTI, the spokesman mentioned the importance of the talks between the Hungarian Government and the EEC commission. He said in recent years Hungary has adopted a number of political and diplomatic measures to normalize relations with the Common Market. Now the EEC commission has been authorized to begin talks on bilateral trade and economic cooperation between the Common Market and Hungary. He said "agreement could be reached as a result of the talks. Behind the Soviet Union, the Common Market is the second largest trading partner of Hungary, accounting for a third of overall hard-currency goods exchange and for two thirds of trade with the advanced capitalist countries. We would like to attain discrimination-free economic relations based on equal rights and mutual advantages. The current conditions set to Hungarian exports in EEC countries are highly unfavourable."

The spokesman stressed that the Common Market members continue to impose discriminatory restrictions on Hungarian manufactured exports in varying measures and for different groups of products. "In the forthcoming talks we wish to achieve conditions which guarantee equal participation in bilateral trade and facilitate access of Hungarian goods to West European markets."

Answering further questions, Rezso Banyasz pointed out that the government has authorized the transport and interior ministers to restore, as of June 1, the permissible speed limits from before 1979: 120 kilometres per hour for motorways and 100 kilometres for highways.

On tourist traffic in the first three months of the year, the government spokesman said that it had improved over last year. By the end of March, the number of foreign visitors to Hungary had increased by about 10 per cent. The increase was 11 per cent from the socialist countries and 8 per cent from capitalist states. The upward tendency continued in April.

With regard to the knowledge of Hungarian culture abroad, Reszo Banyasz pointed out that at present Hungary has 78 inter-governmental cultural agreements and runs cultural institutes in 10 countries. 25 foreign universities employ Hungarian revisers and lecturers. During the past one and half decades nearly 50 Hungarian cultural week events have been held in various countries.

QUALITY OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED

AU111321 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 87 p 5

[Interview with Istvan Szalkai-Toth, deputy chairman of the Central People's Control Commission, by Ibolya Balint: "Once It Is Built, It Must Be Ready for Use!" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] In spite of the fact that the number of new dwellings has not dropped in recent years, the housing issue is a source of increasing social tension. People are more and more impatient at seeing problems of quality. For the high prices people want to have faultless dwellings in which they do not have to do constant patching for years to get rid of shortcomings and mistakes. Their demands are justified. In light of this, people's controllers began their latest examination on the quality of housing constructions in 13 counties and in the capital. We have discussed the controllers' experience with Istvan Szalkai-Toth, deputy chairman of the Central People's Control Commission. [passage omitted]

[Balint] How did the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development receive the examinations?

[Szalkai-Toth] The department cooperated with us from the outset. True, we had some disputes, but these helped our work. Our interests were the same, as we both wanted to affect an improvement. We did not start these examinations to look for negative points, but mainly to participate in drafting and planning the aims of the long-term housing policy. We prepared the final report in agreement with the ministry, and then we had no disputes on the findings.

[Balint] Recently the technical and engineering aspects of housing construction certainly improved. Yet certain figures show that the quality of finished dwellings grew worse.

[Szalkai-Toth] According to statistics, between 1981-85 building firms had to deal with repairs covered by guarantees totaling 175 million forints. These costs made up 0.6 percent of all costs in 1981, and 0.8 percent in 1985. Looking at statistics we must admit that despite definite progress, housing quality has worsened. [passage omitted]

[Balint] In the view of the people's controllers, what are the reasons for this tendency?

[Szalkai-Toth] The reasons can be found as far back as the changes on the construction market. Large enterprises have not been able to replace the work forces lost when people left them looking for better jobs on a casual basis offered by small businesses and private constructions. These jobs are also a useful activity. Yet the shortage of workers and the disproportion of skilled people at the building firms made their impact precisely in the last, critical phase of construction. The lack of skilled tradesmen negatively affected quality developments considering requirements. [passage omitted]

[Balint] Annually only one-third of the new dwellings are built in an organized way, the rest fall within the framework of private construction. Did the examination include these as well?

[Szalkai-Toth] Yes, it did. It is very interesting that there are not fewer problems in private construction, even though these problems are not discussed that often. [passage omitted]

According to our experience, the role and responsibility of the technical manager on private housing sites was a mere formality until April 1987. His activity was not subject to verifiable documentation, so many construction projects could not be inspected after they were completed. Everyone knew about this problem. Perhaps the experience of the examination of controllers and the direct cooperation with the Ministry of Construction were the reasons for the ministry to recently make the relevant regulations stricter. Yet this question has another side. To an increasing extent even highly qualified jobs were done by casual contractors who paid no taxes and worked without any license or skilled supervision. Because they have no contracts, the quality of their work cannot be checked and, practically speaking, their responsibility cannot be enforced. They work this way, without any guarantee. This is why the building supervisory control detected mistakes mainly in the structures of these houses. [passage omitted] According to the quality control last year, 80 percent of the buildings examined were considered to have construction failures. According to a very cautious estimate, since there are no figures on this anywhere, due to mistakes in private house construction the annual loss in value could reach more than 2 billion forints.

[Balint] Can the use of these examinations be measured?

[Szalkai-Toth] The government ruled that the planning body should consider the findings of the people's control commission. [passage omitted] There were direct results of our work as well. In the area we examined there are now houses with better quality as well, because we made notes of the mistakes on the spot and requested a report on them. Quality is influenced by the mere fact that the people's controllers appeared on the scene. There was a case when the technical certificate was not finalized in the presence of our controllers, because they decided not to force the investors to accept apartments with less than 100 percent quality.

We realized that we have appropriate rules and regulations for everything. These should be obeyed, and this means that everybody everywhere is obliged to produce a decent job for the money. [passage omitted] The solution is basically very simple. This simplified solution is that people who do a bad job, should not get paid!

'JARUZELSKI PLAN' AIMS TO STRENGTHEN 'SECURITY'

LD132116 Warsaw PAP in English 1920 GMT 13 May 87

[Text[Warsaw, May 13 -- Future historians will say that just as the Rapacki plan in the past so the Jaruzelski plan affirms Poland's subjectivity and sovereignty, and will become a real contribution to the European dialogue, said today's meeting of the Polish voluntary CSCE committee discussing "Eastern Europe as a zone of confidence and common security." The meeting noted that proposing the new police peace initiative just at this point in time reflected the present trends in world politics aiming to break up the dangerous arms spiral.

The Polish plan, just as other proposals by the socialist countries, offers to make Europe safer just through cooperation. This is an original plan of ours, but it stays within the mainstream of joint disarmament proposals made by the socialist countries, the meeting said. Its aim is to strengthen the security of Poland and its allies while taking into account the interests of the rest of the European states.

BEDNARSKI RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S PROSENC 13 MAY

LD131959 Warsaw PAP in English 1755 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 -- PUPW CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski received here today executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Slovenia Milosz Prosenc. During a cordial talk, the two briefed each other on current problems of activities of the PUWP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The meeting was attended by Ambassador of Yugoslavia to Poland Branko Puharic.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS

AU122057 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 May 87 p 2

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to CSSR counterparts on CSSR National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central General Committee genrel secretary and CSSR president; and CSSR Government Chairman Comrade Lubomir Strougal, in Prague:

Esteemed Comrades! On behalf of the Polish people, PZPR Central Committee, State Council and Government of the PPR, and in our own name we send sincere greetings and best wishes to the peoples of Czechoslovakia, CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR Government, and you personally on Czechoslovakia's National Day, the 42nd anniversary of the liberation by the Soviet Army.

Polish society harbors genuine recognition for the successes achieved by fraternal Czechoslovakia in the process of socialist construction over the past decades. The 17th CPCZ Congress has defined a new strategic line of economic acceleration and social development. We wish you a successful performance of these important tasks.

We state with satisfaction that the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and CPCZ and between the PPR and CSSR, based on the priciples of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are constantly being supplemented with new topics and forms of cooperation that suited the needs of both states and peoples. In particular, the most recent years have brought considerable progress in the development of bilateral economic cooperation and social contacts. In future, too, we will spare no efforts to continue to develop and enhance relations between our states and peoples.

Poland and Czechoslovakia attach fundamental importance to further consolidating the fraternal ties with the USSR, close cooperation within the Warsaw Pact political-defensive alliance, perpetuating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and improving cooperation within CEMA.

We firmly support the Soviet Union's important international initiatives designed to prevent the militarization of space, free Europe from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, reduce conventional armed forces and ardmaments, preserve the territorial-political order in Europe, and build a universal system of international security.

On your national day we wish you, dear comrades and peoples of Czechoslovakia, new successes in socialist construction and continued blossoming of the socialist fatherland. We also convey best wishes for health and personal success.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers chairman.

ORZECHOWSKI, ETHIOPIA'S BERHANU VIEW RELATIONS 5-7 MAY

Communique Covers Talks

LD072021 Warsaw PAP in English 1905 GMT 7 May 87

["Communique After Ethiopian Foreign Minister's Visit" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 -- Berhanu Bayeh, Socialist Ethiopia's foreign minister and member of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee paid an official visit to Poland May 5-7, at the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and PUWP CC Political Bureau Member Marian Orzechowski.

Berhanu Bayeh was received by PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. He also met with Jozef Koziol, the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, to discuss trade exchange and economic cooperation.

Marian Orzechowski and Berhanu Bayeh pointed in their talks to the favourable development of bilateral relations in the spirit of the 1977 Polish-Ethiopian declaration on friendship and cooperation. They stressed with satisfaction and progress in cooperation achieved during the last several years in many areas, including political and scientific-cultural cooperation. Both men voiced their support for the widening of mutual relations, especially in the economic field.

In the name of the Ethiopian Government and people Berhanu Bayeh thanked for the help given by a squadron of Polish helicopters aiding the Ethiopian people stricken by natural calamities.

Both sides discussed the present international situation in detail, especially in Europe and Africa. They voiced support for the continuation of the peace offensive, for the halting of the arms race and activities leading to disarmament, especially nuclear, and also for the liquidation of any remnants of colonialism and apartheid in Africa. The sides reiterated their support for national-liberation movements and the southern African Frontline States, fighting against colonialism and racial segregation. They expressed their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia.

The Ethiopian side confirmed its support for the peace and disarmament initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community. The struggle for peace and disarmament is the common denominator of the foreign policy pursued by socialist countries and non-aligned countries.

The Polish side expressed its solidarity with Socialist Ethiopia's foreign policy, aimed at defending that country 'sovereignity and territorial integrity, and with the actions conducive to the total de-colonization of Africa. It highly rated Ethiopia's role in the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of Africa Unity.

The Ethiopian foreign minister invited Minister Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Ethiopia. The invitation was welcomed with satisfaction.

Berhanu Confers on Issues

AU111052 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh at a meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Orzechowski in Warsaw on 7 May]

[Text] Minister Berhanu Bayeh conveyed gratitude from the WPE and Ethiopian people and government to the PZPR and Polish people and government for their backing during the efforts to overcome the paralyzing effects of the natural disaster. In particular, he said, I would like to honor the Polish helicopter crews, whose heroic and selfless service in dropping food under dangerous conditions to needy people in isolated areas of Ethiopia possesses epic proportions.

Speaking about the domestic situation, Minister Bayeh said that it has improved despite the long drought of 1984 and 1985. Those Ethiopians affected by the drought who were moved from the desert-like north to fertile regions of the south have not only become self-sufficient in food, but some of them have also begun to produce food surpluses.

The Ethiopian people are also performing the historic task of building the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia. He reported that a draft constitution, which was prediscussed, amended, and enriched during nationwide consultations, has been approved by an overwhelming majority of 81 percent. A remaining task in this sphere is to elect the National Assembly and transfer power to the working masses of Ethiopia.

Referring to the Warsaw talks, the head of Ethiopian diplomacy said that our states hold an identical point of view toward a series of basic bilateral, regional, and international issues. They both reject and condemn the inhuman system of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia. We also oppose the aggressive global strategy of imperialism, designed to use political, economic, and military pressure; organize aid for counterrevolutionary forces; provoke conflicts; exacerbate differences; and sow mistrust among nations.

In his context, I would like to stress that the party and Government of Ethiopia have always supported and will always support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The principles of Ethiopian foreign policy, based on good-neighbor relations and close cooperation and on equality, mutually advantageous cooperation, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, are generally known. We will continue to follow the path of cooperation and understanding that is designed to ease regional tension and serve the cause of peace and progress on a regional and international scale. Finally, Minister Berhanu Bayeh expressed the conviction that his Warsaw talks will serve to consolidate and enhance the relations between our states.

Orzechowski Praises Relations

AU111051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at a meeting with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh in Warsaw on 6 May]

[Text] Welcoming Minister Berhanu Bayeh in Warsaw, our country's head of diplomacy said that Poland and Ethiopia are joined by traditional ties of friendship. The ideology of Marxism-Leninism has been at the roots of our relations. Joint activity between our parties, which lead the state and society, is developing favorably. The peoples of Poland and Ethiopia are united by a love of freedom and independence and a determination to defend the achievements of working people. The Polish people, based on their own experiences in history, fully support the progressive transformations in Ethiopia and the cause of its unity and territorial integrity. We support the Ethiopian Revolution. We highly appreciate Socialist Ethiopia's progressive foreign policy and its role in the Nonaligned Movement and in the OAU. We are pleased that Ethiopia's prestige on the African Continent and in the world has grown.

The peoples of Poland and Ethiopia are building their freedom under difficult conditions. They have to overcome numerous obstacles on the road to progressive development. In recent years, the forces of imperialism have not spared us interference and pressure designed to destabilize our states. We have proved equal to these trials and experiences.

Both our countries are making an important contribution toward the general world struggle for peace and security and to eliminate colonialism and the apartheid system, to disarm, and to build fair international relations. We firmly condemn, just as you do, the aggressive racist policy of the RSA regime vis-a-vis the black population and neighboring states, M. Orzechowski said, turning to the Ethiopian delegation.

Expressing satisfaction with the talks, M. Orzechowski pointed out that they were businesslike and fruitful. We have noted with satisfaction an identity and similarity of views on all the bilateral and international issues discussed. We have expressed our desire to develop cooperation in all spheres.

We expressed profound concern over the still complicated and ominous situation in the world, over the adventurist policy of the forces of imperialism and over the fact that they are stepping up the arms spiral, especially concerning nuclear weapons. Together we stressed that the most important goal of the present is to protect mankind against nuclear annihilation, put an end to costly armaments and proceed to disarmament, prevent the militarization of space, eliminate hotbeds of war and local conflicts, and perpetuate the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopoliitical systems.

Poland and Ethiopia share full support for the constructive disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community.

Poland and Ethiopia will consolidate the existing friendship and cooperation and will act jointly to preserve peace and international security.

Finally, M. Orzechowski expressed the conviction that the Ethiopian minister's Polish visit will enhance mutual relations and animate cooperation on the international forum for the sake of progress and peace.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES FRONTLINE MISSION 28 APR

LD281512 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- Following is the abridged text of Minister Marian Orzechowski's speech delivered today at a luncheon given in honour of the goodwill mission of "Front-Line" States of the south of Africa. Extending a very cordial welcome on the Polish soil to representatives of states and peoples of the south of Africa which wage a just struggle against the system of apartheid for freedom and independence and for the inalienable right to peaceful and progressive development, Minister Orzechowski said:

The problem of struggle against the remnants of colonialism and racial segregation is one of the most important tasks of the present day.

There are countries and nations which are still suffering under the yoke of colonialsim and its most disgraceful form -- the system of apartheid. The south of Africa is such a region. The racist Pretoria regime oppresses the native population and keeps Namibia in colonial dependence. The very existence of racial segregation at the end of the 20th century violates the elementary human rights, provokes permanent tension, and threatens peace in the region and in the world.

It is necessary to urgently take effective actions to eliminate the causes of this phenomenon and to reach a lasting solution grounded on the right of nations to self-determination. The "Front-Line States" play a key role in efforts aimed to achieve this goal.

Poland invariably supports the struggle of the native population of southern Africa against apartheid and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence. We support the forces leading that struggle: the African National Congress (ANC), and the South-Western Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). We are at one with the "Front-Line States" for their unparalleled courage in opposing aggressive moves by the Pretoria regime.

Poland will continue to give comprehensive support to the right cause of the African nations in their struggle against colonialism and racism.

Poland and the African countries are linked by the bonds of sincere friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. We shall develop and deepen them. We are convinced that the wish of our partners is also the same.

Our countries are situated on remote continents. They have different traditions and specific ways of solving their internal problems. We are united, however, by common ideals of struggle for peace and cooperation in the name of promoting the principles of international conference.

Let your visit to Poland well serve the further rapprochement between our states and nations, let it contribute to a just solution of the problems in the south of Africa in the spirit of respect for dignity and sovereignty of its peoples.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER AT AIRPORT

LD142133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has arrived in Poland on an official visit.

Marian Orzechowski and members of leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs greeted the guest at Okecie Airport, which had been decorated with the flags of both countries.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW SUPREME COURT HEAD

Lopatka Receives Title

LD141917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] The Council of State has appointed Adam Lopatka first president of the Supreme Court. It appointed Zbigniew Gertych to the post of ambassador to Great Britain, and Alojzy Bartoszek to the post of ambassador to Canada.

Jaruzelski Meets Berutowicz

LD141732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Prof Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, who has ceased to perform the duties of first president of the Supreme Court and who is retiring. The chairman of the Council of State thanked the professor for his many years of service in the organs of the judiciary, for the work and outstanding achievements in the improvement of the law and its application. He awarded the professor with a decoration, an honorary title, given by the Council of State for services to the administration of justice in the PPR.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW PREVIEWS CONTENTS OF 'MEMOIRS'

AU081001 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 2 May 87 pp 1, 12, 13

[Marian Turski article: "Poland in the Eyes of Wojciech Jaruzelski -- The World Is Not Arcadia"]

[Text] "Comrade General, do you believe in human happiness?"

The question seems to have surprised the interviewee. "It seems to me that happiness is a rather indefinable concept. I want to raise the reply from an individual level to a social level. All one can do is exclude situations that certainly do not involve happiness: illness, poverty, set-backs, loss of a relative, and so on.

"There can be as many concepts of human happiness as there are people. More even, because in the course of time everyone imagines happiness in a different way.

"The deceased Polish philosopher Wladyslaw Tatarski wrote a very fine book called 'About Happiness.'

"So perhaps I should refrain from answering this question. I do not know if there are any people who are totally happy and situations which can be defined without the slightest hesitation as happiness. Instead, happiness is a process of becoming happy, and not an ultimate goal. There is no absolute, idyllic happiness like in ancient Arcadia. Today's world, including Poland, is no Arcadia."

The journalist is insistent: "Does that mean that happiness is an illusion?"

Answer: "...it is a very subjective issue. It depends on what represents an ideal for any given era, society, or milieu, compared with what is quite simply reality.

"Satisfaction, let us call it happiness, can be achieved in various spheres: in personal life, in one's family, in achieving professional aims, in a victory by the idea or cause one serves.

"Our aim, however, must be a shaping of social, moral, and cultural conditions in such a way that each individual may find the greatest possible satisfaction in life.

"...there can be no question of absolute happiness in life. Instead, life should be composed of the maximum possible number of moments in which a person feels happy.

"I can give you a personal example. Although I have never thought about this so far, the question I have been asked has induced me to say it.

"I accepted my reelection as first secretary with all due seriousness. But this had nothing to do with a feeling of happiness. For this was a great responsibility and duty. Just as there is an overload in aviation and astronautics, so too there are overloads in politics.

"However, when the 10th congress ended successfully, when I looked back on the previous 5 years and felt that an important historical stage had been closed, and when I realized that thanks to this the party and Poland had become stronger, then -- and this may sound pretentious -- I felt extreme joy and satisfaction. But is that happiness? Is that the definition one can give to it?"

"In principle, Marxists view the topic of human success in general, social, and political terms. Many issues become more obvious then.

"But do we not pay too little attention to this topic in individual terms? Do we not need more socialist personalism, so to speak?"

It is time to explain the source of these quotations and state who interviewed the State Council chairman and PZPR first secretary and when.

A Memoir [subhead]

Soon after the 10th PZPR Congress, over 2 days last August, Zrnka Novak, Yugoslav TV commentator from Zagreb, held a long interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski. A typed script 130 pages long, supplemented by commentaries, addenda, and numerous photographs, has only just been published in Yugoslavia under the title: "Polish Dialogues -- Conversations With Wojciech Jaruzelski." A Polish translation of this interview will soon appear on the Polish book market. Publishers "Ksiazka i Wiedza" ["Book and Knowledge"] have given us preliminary copies, and we in turn want to convey to our readers our first impressions of it.

This interview is a political event, or, to be more exact, an event of political culture. It may be described as a political memoir, supplemented by historiographic and legal-political reflections, as well as personal thoughts. These latter thoughts are restrained, which I think conforms to the character of the interviewee. This is an unprecedented thing in People's Poland. Of course extracts from the memoirs of Boleslaw Bierut, Wladyslaw Gomulka, and Wieslaw Ochab have been published, but long after these people had quit the post of first secretary. There is no doubt that this interview by Zrnka Novak has received international acclaim.

So perhaps it is a pity that the interview was not given to a Polish journalist. No, it is not a pity! I do not suppose a Polish journalist would have dared to ask such sensitive and personal questions. Zrnka Novak's questions very often seem naive, but this naivety is probably intentional; she wants to provoke her interviewee into giving a reply. And she succeeds. That is why it makes interesting reading. At the same time, the whole item is cohesive and very carefully constructed. It presents a picture of Poland and Polish society in the eighties, in the eyes of Wojciech Jaruzelski. As one can gather from the introduction, the interviewer divided the talk into chapters, each dealing with one subject ("After the Crisis," "The Crisis and the Polish Church," "The General and the Polish Army," "In the Mirror of History," "The Polish 'Weltschmerz'," "Poland and the World," "Socialism and the Needs of Man"). Nevertheless, certain fragments (the most important ones) reappear in various chapters.

As I have said, in the end the reader receives a cohesive picture and very open views. Will I be able to convey to the reader the same thing with the sample I am presenting here? of course, this sample is merely a report on the interview, so it is not my intention to comment on it. Of course, a report involves altering the text in some way; abridging it, quite simply. The present writer is not just a journalist. He is also a common reader who is more fascinated by some parts of the interview and less fascinated by others. The anecdotes, clever remarks, paradoxes, and personal outpourings are usually more striking. That could also be the reason behind the certain subjectivism, and that is why I have started this report with Zrnka Novak's question about human happiness, even though this question was asked at the very end of the interview.

The following central topics of the 9th and 10th congresses cropped up very often: Polish crises; what happened in Poland at the beginning of the eighties; where all these discrepancies, tensions, and conflicts in a socialist state come from; and whether one can avoid them in future and if so, how.

Wojciech Jaruzelski speaks:

"...Poland's latest history has shown that differences and conflicts can also occur between a considerable part of society and the institution of the state. Although this sounds bitter, socialist authority may appear hostile to working people in certain situations. It may be regarded by them as an alien force, a kind of antagonist.

"What causes this? The state controls the basic factors of production; it is the chief employer and distributor of the national income. But at the same time, life has shown that individual structures of the apparatus may undergo distortion unless this is prevented firmly and in good time. There are times and situations where leadership methods and the local interests of leadership bodies clash with the expectations and interests of most of society.

"For these reasons, the party's basic task is to constantly show and analyze social expectations, coordinate them, and overcome the differences in this field, especially between the workers' class and the apparatus of authority. The ability to do so is not automatic and everlasting. Our party has paid a high price for not performing enough realistic class analyses and not being sufficiently far-sighted.

"Various discrepancies and conflict situations heaped themselves on Poland on the threshold of the eighties -- the result of a confluence of the burdens of history, errors committed by the authorities, and subversive activity by the opponents of socialism."

Yesterday and at the Same Time the Day After Tomorrow [subhead]

[Question] What is the economic-social basis of the Polish discrepancies?

[Jaruzelski] "One can say that our system is still developing. So far, it has mainly taken root in poorly developed and often profoundly backward countries in an economic and social sense. This has been aggravated by the terrible war damage and spilled blood. And as we know, Poland was one of the most badly affected countries in every respect.

"We have a relatively low national income, insufficient productivity, and inadequate economic management. Working hours were suddenly curtailed at a particularly difficult time for the economy, at the same time as which various social benefits were expanded. The demographic situation is also complicated. The population of Poland has increased by almost 14 million during the past 40 years, in other words by 60 percent of the population as it stood immediately after the war. Of course, this is pleasing, but at the same time it imposes more difficult duties on the state and increases the scale of social needs. It is a kind of paradox that in a situation like this some people expect a fulfillment of their postulates to the same extent as in considerably more developed countries. The misleading slogans about building a 'second Poland' or 'second Japan' have also been responsible for this.

"I have already said that the process of socialist transformations in the country is at an advanced stage and delayed at the same time. Leading developments that reach into the future are accompanied by vestiges of the old order." [paragraph continues]

"So in a certain sense we are both 'yesterday' and 'the day after tomorrow.' Against this background, social views about the road we have come along may be and indeed are extremely varied. The fact, officially acknowledged by the party, that we are still in a transitional stage does not mean that we are receding into the past and negating all the transformations and achievements. It means that we are acknowledging the real state of affairs and drawing conclusions. That is what the 10th PZPR Congress did."

The first secretary says that an infrastructure of socialist democracy was created between the 9th and 10th congresses. I understand that this applies to political, institutional, organizational, and administrative solutions (such as PRON, the Constitutional Tribunal, State Tribunal, Administrative Court, Sejm Socioeconomic Council, and State Council Chairman's Consultative Council, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, changes to the election rules, the laws on trade unions, self-management bodies, and people's councils, the press law, many opinion polls, and social consultations). Of course these are merely outlines, the filling of which depends on human energy.

"Western propaganda accuses us of making sure that people are not interested in politics, because the authorities can then 'govern comfortably.' The truth is different: Without political culture and without social participation, there can be no talk of effective authority in a socialist state. It is our concern that the creative dissatisfaction and energy of people should find political-social and constructive expression. For this kind of dissatisfaction is a gauge of social ambitions and a driving force behind progress....

"You mentioned my Central Committee report. Indeed, we firmly said in it that the party's task is to be among people and listen to their opinions carefully and attentively. But this does not mean one should accept every piece of criticism passively. We regard the party's role as one of inspiration. To inspire and to be a real vanguard force in society means above all to know what people think, what they want, what they approve of, and what they reject. But it also means differentiating between what lies in the objective and long-term interests of the workers' class and what is only of superficial and temporary advantage to it."

The Party Inside the Mechanism of Society [subhead]

The subject of the party's role as an inspiring and leading force appeared several times. Perhaps this subject was most explicit when Zrnka Novak indicated the paradox of a Marxist-Leninist party leading "a country that has a Catholic majority." However, one could modify Zrnka Novak's question and address it to the countries of Western Europe, the United States, and certainly to India. The ruling National Congress Party in India has a secular program, yet it governs a society in which 90 percent of the people are believers. Similarly, the two chief parties in the United States have nothing to do with religion, although every survey confirms that practically every U.S. citizen belongs to some church or denomination. So what? The point is whether a given party represents a given raison d'etat and whether, as a party that represents national interests, it is recognized by a given society.

[Jaruzelski] "...What kind of Marxist-Leninist party is supposed to lead a society that is mainly religious? The convictions of citizens are their own personal business. And although ideological differences and a fundamental ideological stubbornness remain in force, it is things on earth that are the most important for us. The 'program' applies to tangible affairs which we encounter every day." [paragraph continues]

"To implement it, we want to gather every patriot, regardless of his world outlook." And further on: "The profound upheaval experienced by Poland was a great lesson for us. And not just a political one, but a moral one as well. A man has to be respected. People have to be heard. This does not mean one should forget about them and always go with the current. On the other hand, we should carefully see to it that people understand our intentions and trust us, for it is not enough just to be right. The point is for our interests to get through to people, convince them, and take firm root in social consciousness.

"...In accordance with the lines of the 9th and 10th congresses, we are drawing conclusions and building safeguards so that the reforms, changes, and adjustments may be a natural part of our political practice, and that workers' opposition may never again be a controlling force.

"...We have learned a lot over the past few years. Our party's 9th and 10th congresses suit these very needs for changes and reforms in socialism.

"The word 'reform' used to sound bad in our sociopolitical dictionary. Perhaps this is because people identified it with the concept of reformism, which of course belongs to another political system.

"This is a misunderstanding, of course. Reforms within the framework of our system and under socialism are legitimate. What we call socialist renewal is not a once-only act we performed during the time of crisis to overcome immediate difficulties. It is a dialectical, constant process, one that is based on the principles and norms of the system. This is what disturbs our enemies.

"By the way, I wish to remind you that during the 1980-81 events in Poland, the advsersary voiced the following slogan: 'Socialism Cannot Be Reformed.' But life shows that it can be, that it has still unused reserves. On the other hand, it is becoming obvious that capitalism cannot be reformed. For it is not in a position to overcome the deep social illnesses that are organically and structurally inherent in it. So regardless of the wealth of its main centers, it is capitalism that is a system without a future."

The Church in Poland [subhead]

The church's role in the history of Poland and in the lives of Poles today -- the Yugoslav journalist asked many questions about this. She also presented the hypothesis whereby the August 1980 events were "get another eruption in the domestic conflict that reaches back as far as World War II, to a time when there was a conflict inside the resistance movement, a conflict between believers and nonbelievers over the postwar shape of the socialist state."

Hence the following question she asked Wojciech Jaruzelski: "One day, the Poles will be able to permanently overcome these features -- without any profound changes within the Catholic Church."

The reply: "Your question is an attempt to penetrate the historical-social background of the conflict at that time.

"There is no basis for saying that the source of the conflict was social divisions reaching back to the World War II resistance movements. In fact, there were no such socially significant divisions in the eighties...."

"A fundamental problem is the church's ability to 'subscribe itself' to socialist reality.

"This is a difficult process for the church. Usually it adopts modern scientific achievements and political changes slowly. For a long time, the church's conservatism was an obstacle to such things as Nicolaus Copernicus' momentous discovery or the enlightened work of the encyclopedists, to say nothing of the freedom-minded and democratic ideals of the great French Revolution that were combated by successive popes in the 19th century. And later on things also changed.

"Nevertheless, there is a process of change taking place inside the church, under the influence of new conditions and requirements. The Second Vatican Council provided the best confirmation of this.

"Or let us take a look at the phenomenon of liberation theology in Latin America. Here I wish to refer to the exceedingly interesting remarks of Fidel Castro contained in his talks with Brother Betto, the Brazilian Dominican friar. These talks were also published in Poland. Fidel believes that even Christian humanitarian ideas may supply the faithful with the moral inspiration to build and improve socialist reality. I share this view...

"...I do not wish to present any arbitrary judgments concerning this extremely complex subject. However, there is reason to suppose that the changes that have and are taking place in the Catholic Church have not yet been fully reflected in Polish Catholicism. But even so Polish Catholicism has changed visibly. These changes stem mainly from the processes taking place in the whole society."

The journalist asks the PZPR Central Committee first secretary to consider the view that:

"Solidarity emerged on a wave of national self-consciousness that Poland experienced with Karol Wojtyla's pontificate and that Solidarity's long-term goal was the establishment of a strong Catholic party."

Recalling Cardinal Wyszynski [subhead]

The reply contains intellectual observations, an anecdote, and personal recollections.

"...I think that the Poles would be hurt by the view that national self-consciousness was first released by John Paul II's pontificate. Our nation has possessed self-consciousness of this kind for a very long time, and it has provided much and heroic evidence to this effect. The opinion that you have mentioned is propagated by those who dream about exploiting the fact that the pope is a Pole, by those who want a 'church fighting' with the socialist system in Poland. I think the pope and the episcopate realize how damaging such scheming is for both Poland and the church, including its so-called Eastern policy.

"The choice of a Pole as pope was not only a religious experience for millions of Poles but also a source of great national satisfaction. But this was not the experience that sparked the workers' protest. The protest was a response to errors and deviations, and to worsening socioeconomic problems in particular."

"Solidarity rapidly ceased to be a trade union, and contrary to the actual intentions of the majority of its members, it transformed itself into a political movement of an obvious antisocialist and counterrevolutionary hue. The question may lead one to conclude that the movement was politically and ideologically monolithic. That certainly was not the case. Solidarity's leading circles were an amalgam of various groups: from anarcholeftist extremists and Trotskyists to extreme reactionaries and rightists. There was also a clerical influence. This found external expression in the religious adornment of various demonstrations that took place at the time and even of political excesses. The church hierarchy's leadership and the majority of bishops did, however, endeavor to arrest the development of extremist tendencies and no efforts were made to establish a Catholic political party.

"At this point, I would like to remind you of a sermon delivered at the height of the strikes. It was delivered on 26 August at Jasna Gora by the Polish primate at that time, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. He appealed for reason and moderation, and he praised man's labor. The sermon aroused great dissatisfaction among the strike extremists.

"On 28 March 1981 I met with Cardinal Wyszynski. Today, years later, I would like to say rather more about the meeting.

"Cardinal Wyszynski expressed many interesting ideas during the course of our long conversation. I consider two of these ideas to be particularly important. He said, inter alia, that he personally was far from inclined to 'adore the party.' But, he noted, we do after all live in a system in which the party performs a leading role. Thus, it lies in Poland's interests for the party to be healthy and strong. Cardinal Wyszynski provided the following illustration: If a man happens to be standing in a room he cannot simultaneously lean against two opposite walls. Poland similarly finds itself between two walls, the German and the Slav. In his opinion, Poland should lean on the Slav wall. I do not wish to comment on the controversial aspects of these statements. It is a question of the essence, the actual significance, and that is clear and unambiguous.

"It is a pity that today those representatives of the church who propagate the Cardinal Wyszynski cult gladly forget that he was, despite the differences separating us, a man who possessed a strong feeling of responsibility for the strength and stability of the existing Polish state.

"I would also like to remind you of certain thoughts contained in a sermon delivered by current Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp at Skalka Church in Krakow in May 1984. He spoke about -- and I cite these without entering into discussion -- three models of relations between church and state.

"The first model is that of attempting to eliminate the church. The second model is that of imposing far-reaching restrictions on the church, a form of nationalization. And finally, there is the third model, which he considers to be the correct one, a model of mutual understanding and the creation of opportunities for lasting cooperation for the common good and the good of the fatherland. That is the model that our socialist state favors. It is what we are ready to offer all the time...."

"Relations between the state and the Catholic Church are developing well in Poland but, of course, this does not mean that there are no conflicts and that relations are idyllic...."

"I understand that today things that are simply shocking take place in some churches and during various ceremonies and pilgrimages. One hears of loud applause and shouting, peculiar gestures and tendentious songs, inflammatory slogans, symbols, and decorations, and, above all, sermons tainted by politics and even by invective. One hears of various demonstrations attended by lay people who are often nonbelievers and who are interested solely in 'politicizing.'

"The parable of how Christ used a rod to drive traders out of a temple is well known. Today, who will drive those trading in politics out of Poland's churches?

"And I would like to make another digression at this point. During the 1970's -- and I speak about this with sorrow -- the party, as the governing and directing force, accepted many people without much consideration, people who had primarily personal goals in mind. The party, like some kind of 'vacuum cleaner,' took in these people and it paid a high price for doing so.

"The church has become a 'vacuum cleaner' of this kind in recent years. People who are in fact alien to the church ideologically and morally are pushing themselves into its orbit. Have these really been 'miraculous conversions?' Even many believers are of the opinion that the church will one day feel the painful consequences of this artificial swelling of its ranks.

"In this respect it is worth noting that in the West -- it is true that this is happening less and less frequently -- attempts are made to rehash the view that the Catholic Church in Poland is poor, threatened, and persecuted. The very opposite is true. The church is wealthy -- the evangelic virtue of poverty is not its strong point, it is expanding -- and on many occasions it is frankly triumphant...."

"I assume that the church will be able to assess the advantageous position in which it finds itself more fully. This would undoubtedly be facilitated by our lasting, far-reaching cooperation for the good of the fatherland."

Personal Utterances [subhead]

Zrnka Novak then moves from the subject of public matters to purely personal ones.

"How did you personally become an atheist?"

"Like the great majority of my generation, like the great majority of Poles, I was brought up in the spirit of the Catholic faith. I was a firm believer in my early years. First communion, the first years at school.... There is no doubt that these feelings were very genuine.

"Then there was the next stage, let us call it the period of boyhood, the years spent at secondary school. I attended a secondary school run by the Marian fathers -- so the faith continued to be important. But some elements of monotony began to creep into my faith. There were prayers in the morning, prayers in the evening, prayers before and after every meal, frequent masses and services, confession, communion, and retreats.... There was so much of this that it clashed with my nature at that age. It was precisely this, what one would today call the obligatory, routine aspect that crushed authentic religious experience. As you know, no form of excess is a good thing."

"Then the war came; the great shock that we all experienced. The conditions that came into existence then gave rise to a 'rift with religion,' to passivity, and to indifference. In addition, all kinds of doubts arose. Before the war, the belief that the Polish nation was loved by God, that it had been placed under his special care, was instilled in us. So was the belief that there were no limits to God's goodness, that God was just and all-powerful at the same time. In light of war experiences and the immeasurable suffering of our people, it was not possible to unite all this into a logical whole. And the idea of original sin committed by our biblical 'forefathers' as the reason why people must go on suffering forever, including innocent children, seemed cruel to me at the time, and incompatible with the morality of kindness, love, and mercy.

"Of course, this is a simplified argument. But in keeping strictly to your question, I could not avoid pointing out that the first phase in the development of my skepticism with regard to religious matters was determined not so much by science and knowledge as by experience.

"Later, with my intellectual development and the acquisition of knowledge, especially in the field of Marxist and materialist philosophy, I arrived at deeper, more fundamental reassessments, and that is how I became an atheist.

"However, this does not mean that I dislike or am critical of people who do believe, that is, of course, if they are not the type described in the saying: 'He prays before the figure but has a devil inside him.' A person who seeks to live in accordance with religion's noble moral teachings deserves to be respected."

"... There is the saying that the end justifies the means. We reject this kind of philosophy. However, this can be paraphrased in the following way: the end justifies the motives. If religious motives encourage people to strive to a common goal -- a good life, social justice, and a prosperous Poland -- then we, all of us, believers and nonbelievers, are close to each other and together."

"Who were your heroes in your youth?"

"I have hazy recollections of my childhood and boyhood. I remember being brought up at home, primarily by my mother, and the upbringing I received at secondary school was in keeping with the model that was traditionally predominant in my milieu: 'God and Fatherland.'

"And that was how I perceived history. Among my real heroes were Prince Jozef Poniatowski and Romuald Traugutt. My symbolic heroes were characters from books by Henryk Sienkiewicz and other characters from the works of nineteenth century Polish poets and writers.

"Of course, the cultivation of such models was mistaken in its one-sideness. There was a lot that was anachronistic about it, this noble tradition of chivalry. But at the same time, it contained many fervently patriotic elements, a feeling of honor and duty, that enabled my generation to behave with dignity when put to the test, most frequently in the war. And this continues to be important today.

"Events later in my life and the awareness that I gained in the process enabled me to 'filter' the knowledge I acquired before the war. Marxism is a marvellous science. By using Marxist methodology one can understand everything and place everything in its correct place."

"However, experience itself is of the greatest importance. I experienced and thought over much. I learned a lot from Polish and Soviet Communists. My school -- for which there is no substitute -- was the Polish Army; my involvement in the struggle that it waged, and my many years service during peacetime. Our Army was, is, and always will be my great love.

"However, it was the party that primarily shaped my awareness and world outlook. I find the profoundest notion of serving socialist Poland in its ranks.

"I know that all this sounds rather too grand for a conversion, an interview. But there is nothing I can do about that. In fulfilling the request to 'speak about myself' I could not leave out what was ultimately decisive in my life."

About Stalin and Stalinism [subhead]

Zrnka Novak: During our conversation we often come back to your recollections, to the course of your life. As we already are talking about the past, could you tell us, Comrade General, when, as a mature person and communist, you understood the historical drama of Stalinism? When did you comprehend the magnitude of the harm that was caused to the workers' movement and, undoubtedly, to some of your comrades?

"I understood what you have concisely described as 'Stalinism' in a mature and profound way in 1958, following the 20th CPSU Congress. It was then that things had happened previously became clear and their mechanisms were exposed.

"It was a shock. Stalin's death had a deep effect on me, as it also had on many of my comrades. For me, as for millions of other people, he was someone who had done much for the cause of socialism. In particular, there is no doubt that he played an important role in the victory over fascism, including the liberation of Poland.

"I believe that a greater historical distance will enable us to view the figure of Stalin calmly, without the burden of emotions still fresh in one's mind.

"I would not like you to read some kind of neutrality or relativism into these words, comrade. I am far from inclined to adopt such an approach. Judging things in terms of Leninist norms and moral categories, Stalin committed much that was inexcusably wrong. That cannot be contested.

"However, I have no doubt that history will judge him in broader terms some day. It will judge the damage he caused by deviating from the Leninist course, by his personality cult, and, above all, by his violations of legality and the scale of the injustices committed, as well as the perversion of the nature of relations between communist parties and between socialist countries. But it will also appreciate that he was a victorious leader in the war, that for many years his influence served to integrate and mobilize Soviet society and a large part of the communist and workers movement, and this his name is connected with many of the Soviet Union's historic successes.

"A reply to the question that you posed ought to contain an observation of a more general kind. Different people give the concept of 'Stalinism' different meanings. Communists understand it as a particular period and system of distortions, which were then boldly exposed, assessed in accordance with principles, and rejected." [paragraph continues]

"The situation is different on the other side of the class barricade. The bourgeoisie has constantly exploited this painful period. 'Stalinism,' but also 'totalitarianism,' and similar epithets are variations of the same anti-Soviet, and anticommunist intentions.

"Thus, the term 'Stalinism' has to be used thoughtfully, and one has to define precisely what one has in mind.

"In particular, we, communists, should draw conclusions and warnings from previous experiences so that no socialist country and relations between socialist countries are never again afflicted by what happened then."

It is understandable that during the course of a conversation that lasted several hours, time and again, directly or indirectly, the subject of 13 December 1981 was mentioned. It is understandable that the journalist wanted to know not only about the political factors surrounding it but also about personal, psychological motives. Several times she asked about he leader's solitude when he took the decision.

"... I did not feel alone. I could count completely on the circle of my closest comrades. I knew that our army was in good shape, and that it had complete confidence in me. I knew that militia and Security Service functionaries had a feeling of responsibility toward the socialist state. I sensed support from the Central Committee, a decisive majority of party members, as well as from its political allies, the State Council and Sejm, the administrative cadre, many social organizations, and a significant section of society, which was distressed by the abnormal situation.

"As for the moral responsibility... Yes, it was great burden. However, please do not expect me to provide a description of the 'interior monologue.' I have read many memoirs, and I have always been offended by the exposure of what is as a rule a very wise and moving 'I' after the event.

"At the time, what was of greatest importance for me was to save the country in a way that would prevent there being victims and would avoid bloodshed. I know that many people have judged me harshly for introducing martial law. But I also know that there were many hasty and critical judgments to the effect that it had been introduced too late.

"The heart of the matter is that the failure to introduce exceptional measures would have inevitably resulted in the ultimate collapse of the economy, the dissolution of the state, and, above all, in a fratricidal conflict with internal and external consequences that are hard to imagine.

"On the other hand, the earlier application of these measures, before a significant section of society had understood the need for them, before it had understood what was meant by the words, 'being at each other throats' and 'this will be their last fight,' would have been a form of willful troublemaking that could also have been very costly.

"That was the essence of the dilemma that had to be resolved at the time. History will ultimately tell us if it was resolved in the best possible way."

The rest of the section is enriched by observations on the place and role of the individual in history and the limitations to which every leader is subject. I would like to end with these observations.

"...It is worth...recalling the idea put forward by Marx in his excellent work 'The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte' -- that is, that people themselves create their history. However, this is not to say that people are completely free to do as they choose. They are subject to the circumstances in which they find themselves, the conditions that they received, that were passed on to them.

"I understand this in the following way: The individual, even the most responsible individual, cannot go beyond the conditions and systems under which he operates with impunity. This is particularly true of today, which is characterized by a tendency toward integration and collectivism and by the great role performed by nongovernmental institutions and organizations.

"Of course, this does not mean that the personal responsibility of leading individuals is in any way diminished today. One can say that the opposite is true, in view of the magnitude of the challenges and problems that life poses. I personally am very keenly aware of this.

"Thus, it is not a case of the 'individual is all,' as the advocates of various subjectivst theories maintain, nor of the 'individual is nothing,' to recall Mayakovski's poetic metaphor.

"I will try to sum this up my way: The collective is strong by virtue of the strength of the individual; the individual is effective by virtue of the strength of the collective."

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN INFORMATION OFFICIAL -- Warsaw, May 13 (MTI) -- State Secretary Rezso Banyusz, president of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks in Warsaw May 11-13 on further developing Hungarian-Polish press relations with Jerzy Urban, press spokesman of the Polish Government, Janusz Roszkowski, president of the Polish Radio and Television Committee, Stefan Staniszewski, leader of the Press and Information Chief Department of the Polish Foreign Ministry, and Jan Grzelak, director-general of the INTERPRESS Polish press agency. Rezso Banyasz met Jan Glowczyk, secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and member of the Political Committee of the PUWP Central Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Zdzislaw Sadowski, and Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Kinast. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1632 GMT 13 May 87 LD]

ROMANIAN-CANADIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU141854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES. 14/5/1987 -- The 13th session of the Joint Romanian-Canadian Governmental Commission began in Bucharest, Thursday, May 14.

The co-chairman of the commission, Dumitru Constantin, deputy minister of the heavy equipment industry, and Alan Maclain, director general in the External Relations Ministry of Canada, underlined the positive course of Romanian-Canadian economic relations and expressed their wish to further develop them, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Canadian top-level dialogue. They emphasized that the economies of the two countries provided broad possibilities to develop and diversify bilateral cooperation and cooperation on third markets, in domains of mutual interest, to increase commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous bases. In context they showed that the two delegations would analyze new actions and concrete measures for expanding the Romanian-Canadian economic collaboration and cooperation in the interest of both countries and peoples, of understanding throughout the world.

ANCUTA, VADUVA MEET CANADIAN BUSINESSMEN

AU111759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1433 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/5/1987 -- Talks were held in Bucharest on May 11 between Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta and a group of businessmen from Canada, led by Jacques Howett, general manager of "Candu" industries, co-chairman of the Romanian-Canadian Economic Council, now on a visit to Romania.

The talks were attended by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, executives of other ministries and of Romanian foreign trade enterprises.

Aspects were approached during the talks related to the industrial and technical cooperation between Romanian foreign trade enterprises and Canadian firms stress being laid of the possibilities of developing and diversifying it on multiple planes, as well as of further expanding bilateral goods exchanges, in the spirit of what had been covenanted during the Romanian-Canadian top-level talks. The joint wish was expressed to conclude export-import contracts between Romanian enterprises and Canadian firms, to finalize new cooperation ventures, on third markets included, in domains of mutual interest.

CULTURAL EVENT MARKS ISRAEL'S NATIONAL DAY

AU091824 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 May 87 p 5

[Text] On May 4, Israel's national day, a cultural event was organized in Bucharest by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries [IRRCS], during which travel impressions of that country were presented and an Israeli documentary movie was shown.

The event was attended by members of the IRRCS leadership, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by a large audience. Yosef Govrin, ambassador of the State of Israel in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present. An Israeli photographic exhibition was opened on the same occasion.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES IN VILLAGES NOTED

AU121833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1143 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, May 12, 1987 -- The Romanian village traverses a stage of comprehensive economic and social changes, as a result of the application all over the country of the program of rural and urban systematization.

Concomitant with the growing economic potential of every rural locality, a comprehensive program of housing and sociocultural construction is being implemented, that has radically changed the look of the present-day Romanian villages. Of the 3.8 million dwellings in rural milieu 2.9 million are built in the years of socialism. Over 1981-1985 alone over 60,000 dwellings were built.

The Romanian villages boast over 12,000 general and high schools, 2,900 dispensaries, 7,800 houses of culture, libraries, kindergartens and creches, as well as 36,500 trade units annually selling commodities worth over 50 billion lei.

The development and diversification of the economic activity induce changes in the village people's occupations, in their teaching staff, over 29,000 medical cadres, including 11,000 medical doctors, a large number of agronomists, vets, mechanical operations, etc. For these experts and for village people alike 22,000 apartments are to be built in 1987.

In general, the new dwellings in the rural milieu will be built in the centres of the villages that are seats of the joint state and cooperative agricultural councils, in agro-industrial centres. The rural development plans stipulate the creation of modern localities with civic centres made of the main buildings of public interest.

In general, as a result of the physical planning actions, a part of the localities already having better conditions of development and adequate urban amenities will readily turn into urban centres. It is the case of 268 localities.

The town planners also pursue the preservation of the rich traditions of rural Romanian architecture, with the specific peculiarities of every zone and region.

NEW HYDROPOWER STATION OPENS ON SEBES RIVER

AU121123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0923 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12-05-1987 -- A new power station on the Sebes River (center of Romania) was connected to the national grid -- the Sasciori Waterpower Station, the fourth power station built along this inland river. The waterpower station boasts four turbogenerators with a total power of 50 MW.

As of 1980, the waterpower stations of Gilceag, Sugag, Petresti and Sasciori now were built on the Sebes River which has been harnessed accordingly. Together these waterpower stations have a generating power of 350 MW and supply 615 million electric power annually, which secures two-fifths of the electric energy needed in Alba County, as to only one per cent in 1965. Likewise, more than 100,000 hectares farm land will be protected against drought, following the river harnessing (accumulation lakes with tens of millions of cubic meters of water).

MOJSOV ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD151253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- THE SFRY Presidency at a session held today elected and appointed Lazar Mojsov president and Hamdija Pozderac vice president of the SFRY Presidency for the next 1-year mandate.

The election and appointment were carried out in accordance with the SFRY Constitution and on the basis of rotation established in the rules of procedure of the work of the presidency.

ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTED TO SFRY PRESIDENCY

Hasani Comments

LD141459 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 14 May 87

[Report on comments by SFRY Presidency President Sinan Hasani at a 14 May National Assembly session dealing with the State Presidency annual report; all quotation remarks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Our most important task at present is to define economic and development policy measures and solutions to the economic system that, if accompanied by efficient and rational action on the part of all social subjects, will create greater material potential and means for more rapid development and for increased production, exports and economic activity in general, Sinan Hasani stressed at the beginning of his comments on the SFRY presidency's report.

To this end, we must concentrate on the following fundamental goals: revitalization of industrial and overall production on long-term and stable foundations; stepping up exports; enhancing efficiency in economic activity; faster scientific and technological development; taking financial strains off the economy; removing obstacles to the proper functioning of the integral Yugoslav market; halting inflation; prompt adoption of a long-term development program for the energy industry; and development strategies for tourism, agriculture, and small businesses.

"I wish to emphasize," Hasani said, "the Presidency's view that it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive and critical research and analysis into all aspects of nuclear energy development and use of nuclear technology in relation to the development of our economy and society, and in the light of realistic prospects for the use of the latest and safer technologies. In the process, attention must be paid to experiences, development, and scientific and technological achievements in this sphere in other parts of the world. It is necessary to carry out both scientific and social verification and to develop precisely-defined criteria which would have to be satisfied before any decision is made about the construction and location of nuclear power plants. No decision on constructing nuclear power plants in the country can be made until the results of these comprehensive and critical analyses are revealed and publicly verified. However, we must also continue to work to ensure full exploitation of our own natural resources -- water, coal, and others -- and to implement the program of long-term measures for rationalizing, substituting, and saving all forms of energy.

"Meanwhile, relevant inspection and other organs are expected to ensure that regulations on ecological protection from nuclear and other energy sources are obeyed strictly and consistently. The SFRY Presidency will make every effort to ensure that this policy is implemented consistently," he stressed.

Hasani went on to emphasize that exacerbated economic conditions make even more important the need for consistent implementation of the policy providing for more rapid development of economically and insufficiently developed republics and for the speediest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. To this end, in addition to these regions' maximum reliance on their own resources, we must make efforts to stimulate the process of pooling labor and resources by organizations of associated labor from the developed regions with those from the economically underdeveloped regions on the basis of joint programs, and to ensure that monies are released from the fund for financing the development of insufficiently economically developed regions and other funds earmarked for this purpose, and that they are used efficiently. The measures passed at the end of last month providing for financial consolidation of the sections of the economies and banks in Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo reflect our entire community's solidarity with associated labor in these sociopolitical communities, and are a factor in achieving faster development of these regions and the country as a whole.

In the same context, the SFRY Presidency president stressed the need to adopt criteria and indicators to set the degree of economic development for the republics and provinces and limits for determining which republics and provinces are economically underdeveloped. There is no excuse for the present delay in determining these criteria.

Speaking about the prospects for pursuing our development guidelines, which are the same guidelines for emerging from the existing crisis, Sinan Hasani said that the consistent observance of market criteria and realistic economic categories. [sentence as received] This process affects the interests and position of many, but it nevertheless must be carried out, even by intervention measure if necessary if the extremely negative trends are to be halted and scope provided for the positive ones.

"If these tasks are to be fulfilled, social policy measure must be more clearly and comprehensively defined for all organizations of associated labor at the municipal, republican, and provincial level," he stressed.

He went on in greater detail about work stoppages. "Work stoppages indicate that bureaucratic-technocratic practice and relations, as well as the absence of economic responsibility in individual work collectives, are among the main causes of conflicts in organizations of associated labor. It therefore is necessary to ensure, through new efforts and practices, that workers in organizations of associated labor are given a way in the decision-making process about income distribution, development, and personal incomes policy. In addition, the accountability of all factors for the quality of work must be heightened," Hasani said.

In the part of his speech dealing with the tax system and policy, Sinan Hasani said that they should become factors in the struggle for economic stabilization. He explained that the tax policy objective must be to distribute equally the burden of stabilization, to eliminate social difference, to take strains off the economy, and to ensure accumulation growth.

It is necessary without delay to continue to improve the economic system to create conditions necessary to overcome the economic crisis and to revitalize overall economic activity. These improvements and new solutions are a new step toward implementing the economic stabilization program and part of a platform designed to mobilize all forces and potentials in society in order to overcome mounting difficulties and to secure stable socioeconomic development. These improvements will affect the following: Expanded reproduction, the monetary, bank and loan system; investments by citizens; joint investments by Yugoslav organizations of associated labor and foreign citizens; large technical and technological systems; and so forth.

The crucial prerequisite for further development of the socioeconomic relations of self-management is, according to Hasani, material motivation of workers for expanding the material basis of their work, for investing accumulation so that it produces the highest economic effects regardless of the area where the investment is being made. Workers' personal incomes must reflect the results of their current labor, and the degree to which socially-owned labor resources are utilized and expanded reproduction ensured.

I wish to stress, Hasani said, that there will be no end to the halt in the development of self-management unless organizations of associated labor are not given an opportunity to become independent on the basis of their economic position as goods manufacturers, and unless their work is not made the criterium for their success and results. The promotion of a market economy and self-management remain a crucial prerequisite for the development and successful functioning of the integral Yugoslav market and for the implementation of a more efficient macroeconomic policy for the entire country.

To this end we must work toward overcoming factional interests and destroying bureaucratic voluntarism, which lead to isolationism and an etatist way of disposing of and controlling a labor surplus, in other words, social accumulation. The organs in the federation, as well as those in the republics and provinces, bear great responsibility with regard to efforts to overcome negative tendencies in our social practice and to provide scope for the market laws to be effective, for the country's scientific and technological development, and for increasing our economic competitiveness on the world market. To this end, we must insist on more pooling of labor and resources, and work toward strengthening self-managing relations in associated labor as a whole, the SFRY Presidency president stressed.

In the part of his expose devoted to the forthcoming constitutional changes, Hasani stressed that the aim is to create yet more favorable institutional bases for rapid economic and overall social development. Hasani stressed that the Presidency in its initiative has advocated the strengthening of the self-managing position and social power, the more efficient organization of associated labor, the removal of etatist practice, the reduction of normativeness in social relations, the reaffirmation of the objectively conditioned role of the state, the more efficient organization and functioning of the state, self-managing and other social organs, a rational and effective process of decisionmaking, and the harmonizing of individual and common interests.

He added that further work on the constitutional changes must be open for discussion, argument, and stances in line with the further development of our socialist self-managing and direct socialist democracy, and in a working and constructive atmosphere without pressure and conditions.

Stressing that securing an efficient and consistent implementation of agreed policy and legal and other enactments is today a primary task and that the situation in this regard has long been unfavorable, Sinan Hasani warned of the necessity for a radical change. Hasani said the establishment of more effective social control over the work of executive, administrative, and management organs, regularity in submitting reports on the implementation of policy, laws, decisions, etc is of the greatest importance. The assemblies of the sociopolitical communities, from the municipalities to the Federation, which must bear their share of constitutional responsibility, have a big role in this.

Hasani placed particular emphasis on the problem of Kosovo, stating that working people throughout the country are dissatisfied by the fact that the situation has taken so long to settle.

"Despite everything we have achieved -- resolving complaints and other demands made by individual members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality; settling the situation in the judiciary, the administration, and the organs of internal affairs; and the continuation of the policy of differentiation, cadre changes, and so forth -- the sense of security of a section of the Serbian and Montenegrin population in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has not been returned in any significant way, nor has emigration been halted and conditions created for those who have emigrated to return in larger numbers," Hasani stressed. He added that the most fundamental cause of this situation is the constant activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism. Pointing out what is required, Sinan Hasani said that it is vital that we have more intensive parallel actions, both to strengthen more rapidly the legality and responsibility of all social factors and to solve more effectively citizens' problems.

"A more mobile, decisive and comprehensive activity of organized socialist forces is necessary to remove and impede the causes of intranational conflicts and strengthen intranational trust in the possibility of living together on a footing of equality, he said. The strengthening of the togetherness and brotherhood and unity of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Moslems, Croats, Turks, and others in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is an important social and political precondition for the implementation of the Yugoslav program to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and to get them to return to Kosovo."

Having said that our working people and citizens are openly pointing out the negative phenomena and weaknesses in society and making justifiable criticisms of them, Sinan Hasani said that we can and must successfully defend our revolution by developing it further -- by emerging more rapidly from the economic and other difficulties, by strengthening socialist self-management, and by further democratizing our social relations.

Turning to the activity of antisocialist and anti-self-management forces, Sinan Hasani specified: "Our basic orientation is to unmask these and other opponents primarily through political and ideological activity in public, but when their activity acquires an anticonstitutional character our society will also resolutely oppose such activity by legal means."

Devoting part of his address to foreign policy, Hasani said that complex and contradictory processes which present us with new challenges are being unfurled in the world.

"The crisis in international economic relations -- and the ever-increasing inequality which this creates -- has become one of the main causes of instability in the world, Hasani said. He added that the constant growth of debts is becoming increasingly dramatic and one of the most serious problems in overall international relations.

"The fact that a policy of force, exploitation, and domination is being confronted increasingly strongly and successfully by a policy of commonsense, peace, and cooperation is encouraging, Hasani continued. The fact that the major powers are more than ever turning toward dialogue in their search for a solution to the most important problems of the contemporary world, such as disarmament, the global world crisis, and other situations for which they are most responsible, is receiving broad support from all peace-loving forces."

The influence of the nonaligned policy is contributing significantly to the strengthening of positive tendencies and aspirations in the world, Hasani said. "The fact that the Nonaligned Movement is very actively advocating decisions made in Harare be implemented in all domains as successfully as possible is of great significance," he stressed.

Sinan Hasani said: "Our independent and nonaligned foreign policy is inseparably tied to our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. It arises from the essential interests of all our nations and nationalities, all the citizens of Yugolsavia. Hence it is unalterable and represents in today's trends and changes in the world the most effective expression of our activity. The strategic validity of this policy, formed under Tito's leadership and which has stood the test of time, is its ability to address overall world processes and trends. It continues to maintain its high level of activity and dynamism in solving all key international questions, but this has not reduced its rational and concrete content in cases of Yugoslavia's interests in terms of its relations with other countries and the solution of economic and other problems, but, on the contrary, facilitates and signficiantly eases the successful implementation of these interests. After pointing out that our country will involve itself actively in implementing the decision of the eight nonaligned countries conference in Harare, Hasani said: "We will continue to improve the succesful political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other cooperation being realized on the basis of well-known principles with almost all states in the world and with mutual respect for the internal systems, foreign policy positions, and orientations of other countries."

"Yugoslavia's place in the world will continue to be determined by ourselves, by our internal strength and stability, unity, consistency, and efficiency in resolving problems, as well as by our overall involvement in positive changes in the world, in keeping with the vital interests of mankind," Hasani said. He added that we do not have illusions about easily overcoming existing problems that face us.

"You assessed the report presented to you by the SFRY Presidency in earlier debates as a realistic picture of a difficult situation. This is really what it is, but we are convinced that in these main tasks and directions of change in our society we will be successful in overcoming the problems and difficulties we face and will create conditions for the country's further comprehensive development. We expect all social factors and all organized socialist forces to make their full contribution to these efforts," Sinan Hasani said at the end of his expose in the SFRY Assembly.

Conclusions on Report

LD141755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- It is the view of the SFRY Assembly that both the report by the SFRY Presidency and the comments by the president of the SFRY Presidency gave a realistic and critical picture of Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policy situation and problems and outlined ways of resolving them.

The following are the SFRY Assembly's conclusions on the report by the state Presidency:

The SFRY Assembly stresses that -- proceeding from the SFRY Constitution, the long-term program of economic stabilization, the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress, the SFRY Assembly's planning documents, and the decision to embark on the changes in the SFRY Constitution, it is necessary to resolve more rapidly the problems and difficulties pointed out in the SFRY Presidency's report and to create conditions and expand the scope for the country's further material and social development on the basis of socialist self-management.

The SFRY Assembly stresses that the emergence from the crisis is possible, provided the long-term program of economic stabilization is implemented in a determined, comprehensive, consistent, and coordinated manner. To this end, the SFRY Assembly will intensify its activity in changing the economic system, particularly in the area of expanded reproduction, in order to reduce inflation, ensure that market laws and realistic economic categories are observed, revitalize economic activity, ensure a more rational use of the country's existing natural and material resources and cadre potentials, and to provide scope for our economy's more efficient participation in the international division of labor.

The SFRY Assembly is of the opinion that the coming changes in the country's socioeconomic and political system should serve to find solutions conducive to the development of socialist self-management and to create conditions in which associated labor will be able to realize its constitutional role. This would contribute considerably to the efforts to overcome etatist relations and to transform the sociopolitical communities on the basis of self-management, to suppress the autarky apparent in their development and internal relations, and to ensure their integration in line with self-management. The SFRY Assembly will work hard to see that the constitution and law are enforced and protected, to secure a more efficient realization of constitutionally established freedoms, rights, duties, and responsibilities.

To improve the functioning of the socioeconomic and political system, the SFRY Assembly will make its work on the changes in the SFRY Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor a priority task.

The SFRY Assembly points out the need for further strengthening the country's security and defense capability. To this end, it will take measures to ensure the further socialization of and improvements in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Considering that not all the serious consequences of the nationalist and other hostile activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists have been overcome, nor the main causes that give rise to and encouraged intranationalist mistrust removed nor the emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins halted, the SFRY Assembly asks that the relevant documents and conclusions of the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee, and other competent organs and organizations in the federation, the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, should be implemented most decisively and consistently, together with a heightening of personal and collective accountability for the slow realization of the aims established in these documents and conclusions.

The SFRY Assembly stresses that Yugoslavia, in keeping with its independent and nonaligned policy, will continue in its foreign policy activities to contribute to securing world peace, the general democratization of international relations, and the development of peaceful cooperation founded on respect for the principles of noninterference, independence, sovereignty, mutual respect, and the equality of states and nations. Yugoslavia also will place its international activity increasingly in the service of the development and promotion of economic cooperation with other countries, so as to more successfully satisfy their economic needs and interests.

BORBA Criticizes Foreign Policy

AU140727 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 May 87 p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary in the "Week in the World" column: "(Un)critical About Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpt] It was inevitable that there would be a critical debate about foreign policy in the SFRY Assembly, just as there has been a long debate about all social questions of the greatest interest to this country. It is another matter whether criticism at any price, that is, uncritical one-sidedness in treating some aspects of our foreign policy, is justified and whether it is useful for our Yugoslav cause and the cause of world peace.

In any case, it is very good that at periodic intervals, the SFRY Presidency submits reports on foreign policy and Yugoslavia's international position to the SFRY Assembly and that now, as ever, the Presidency points out that the main focus of Yugoslavia's engagement is in its activities within the Nonaligned Movement and through the movement and its policy. Even more so since many critics tend to overlook or underestimate this important feature of our foreign policy.

At the same time, it would be very useful if the Presidency, which formulates our foreign policy, would find a way of sending someone to the Assembly together with the reports, someone who could also give verbal explanations of certain aspects (or unclear points) of this policy of ours.

Israel and the Arabs [subhead]

In their criticism of the "rigidity" and subbornness of our highest organs, even the SFRY Presidency, for adhering to positions "adopted many years ago," the critics emphasize that complex relations along the Yugoslavia-Israel-Arab line of countries.

In doing so, they also mention -- as if in passing -- another country with which we still do not have diplomatic relations.

Criticizing our policy toward Israel, they cite statistics about the number of Israeli tourists in Yugoslavia and the value of trade, which, it is alleged is a sign that our position is unprincipled and nonpragmatic. This view is held not only by some stubborn Assembly delegates, who may be motivated by utilitarianism, but also by some other circles who approach foreign policy in either an academic or championing way and in so doing are always against the Arabs.

There are some significant circumstances that conditioned our decision to discontinue our relations with Israel in 1967 that cannot be overlooked, and these have not changed one iota now in 1987. Those circumstances were and remain Israeli aggression against and occupation of Arab territories (mostly Palestinian). This was and remains a matter of principle, and one does not trade with principles.

In this light, hardly anything could be changed by a possible new diplomatic recognition of Israel (at one time, Yugoslavia engaged itself very much for the recognition of the state of Israel and was one of the first countries in the world to establish diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv) or by more imports of Israeli "Jaffa" fruit. It would, however, in many ways damage the cause of both Yugoslavia and Palestine. [paragraph continues]

There is no point here in invoking the practice of other countries, because that would be to overlook the fact that Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country guided by UN and nonaligned principles, as well as its national interests as one of Mediterranean countries whose security is threatened by the bloc confrontation in the region.

It is difficult not to ask why such a "critical" view has emerged at a time when our diplomacy is the initiator of the conference of Mediterranean nonaligned countries, whose ministers will meet at Brioni soon, and which conference will be guided primarily by the interests of peace and nonalignment, that is, of creating conditions for a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis.

Why is it that the "critics" of our policy are showing such concern for Israel at a time when the first rays of light in the Middle East tunnel are in the offing, that is, an international conference, the breaking of the American-Israeli front of opposition, and the return of a strengthened PLO and 'Arafat to the stage?

One should clearly say that this is partly also the result of our principled stand and that it corresponds to our national interests.

Progress [subhead]

It is difficult to be a big optimist as far as a quick solution to the Middle East crisis is concerned, but many circumstances point toward progress in this process. Two main obstacles have largely been removed: The Palestinians are united and strong again and Americans are not against a peace conference any more. [passage omitted]

IKONIC REELECTED PRESIDENT OF SERBIAN ASSEMBLY

AU131742 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 87 p 3

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 May -- At the joint session of all three Chambers of the Serbian Assembly which was held before their separate sessions, the delegates unanimously reelected Branislav Ikonic as president of the Serbian Assembly, and Olga Nikolic, Miodrag Bogdanovic, Milos Sindjic, Milan Seslija, and Jan Sirka as its vice presidents. [passage omitted]

SELJAMI REELECTED KOSOVO PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT

AU131740 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 87 p 3

[S. H. report: "Trust Bajram Seljami"]

[Text] Pristina, 5 May -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo reelected Bajram Seljami as its president.

The Presidency also concluded that last year it had worked on stabilizing the economic and political situation in Kosovo, curbing Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other forms of nationalism, halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the return of those who emigrated, fuller implementation of the equality among the peoples and nationalities, and enhancing brotherhood and unity.

Bajram Seljami pointed out that many questions still remain to be tackled and that the Presidency's activity in the forthcoming period needs to be established. He particularly stressed the need for broader cooperation with republican presidencies and the Vojvodina Presidency.